Nippon Times Evening

Solid Front Cooperation Behind the Guns!

Surmount All Difficulties Till the Foes Submit!

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In News Spotlight

Hoarding, Black Marketing Rife In U.S. as War Hits Food Supply

Housewives Mobilize Prams to Truck Home Canned Goods—Single Pittsburg Tailor Shop Makes Fabulous Sale of $30,000 in One Day

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, April 5.—The lowering of living standard is a phenomenon common to all countries of the world under war time conditions and the United States, which once boasted of its high living standard, is no exception.

On the contrary, the pains and agonies of the Americans, who hold perfect contentment as their traditional right, must be several times worse than ours. The following is the recent situation prevailing in the United States as gathered from various information reaching here.

The control department of the Office of Wartime Production has decided to enforce a quota system on daily necessities, the much-discussed problem among the American public since last year, and a draft plan for the minimum requirement of various commodities among the people was submitted to the chief of the Economic Stabilization Bureau.

According to the proposed plan, general merchandise as well as the quantity of people's daily necessities have been cut down by 31.4 per cent from that actually required in 1941.

Of this, foodstuff has been curtailed to 71.8 per cent of actual consumption of 1941 (the quota system on staple foods has been enforced in all of the 48 states from midnight, March 28); clothing, 64 per cent; beer, wine, coffee and the like, 65 per cent; tobacco, 75.2 per cent; gasoline and lubricating oil, 40 per cent; household furniture, 27.8 per cent; radio sets, phonographs, etc., 25 per cent and watches and clocks, 0.9 per cent. (No quota is anticipated for jewels, precious metals, monuments, tombstones, boats, etc.). Newsprint has likewise been cut down to 20 per cent of the 1939 consumption.

The figures mentioned above are the minimum allotment, but since the Yankees have been boasting of the world's highest living standard, the pains and hardships arising out of the curtailment must be far more than we can possibly anticipate.

Housewives Confused

American housewives were deeply impressed by a speech of Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the American President, when she broadcast over the nationwide hook-up last December that when it comes to war, the quota system would be no problem at all, adding that even in this condition, the living in the United States would be much better than in Germany, Italy or Japan. However, when they actually faced the imminent rationing system, they were thrown into a whirlpool of panic and consternation.

The total points for combined foodstuff is only 48 so that it will only be possible for the public to purchase three or four canned goods per month. They had hitherto been buying an average of 10 to 20 canned goods each month. The quota for meat, an item indispensable to the daily life of the Americans, has been fixed at 28 oz. per person a week. This is only a fraction of what the average people had been consuming in the past. Under such circumstances, shady deals and hoardings are rampant despite frantic efforts on the part of the competent authorities.

The recent issue of the New York Times reported that one day before the Office of Commodity Control announced the points required in purchasing some 200 varieties of tinned goods, a large crowd thronged the provision stores from early in the morning, forming a long queue at each shop. As a result, the amount

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Press Comments

Wednesday, April 7

ASAHI—Good Rice Harvest; Unrest in America
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Tragedy of De Gaulle

Good Rice Harvest

ASAHI—According to a Government communique, the amount of rice harvested in 1942 was 66,775,000 koku. This represents a large increase of 11,687,000 koku, or 21.2 per cent compared with the actual yield in 1941 and an increase of 5.3 per cent against the average crop for the last five years.

This salutary result in the production of rice last year was due, of course, to the comparatively favorable weather conditions, but the main cause was the thorough manner in which the agrarian villages cooperated with the Government in overcoming various adverse circumstances. This can be seen in the fact that, for instance, damage from insect-diseases was markedly small compared with the average year. When it is remembered that in order to deliver as much as 41,000,000 koku, the agrarian villages are exercising economies in their own consumption of rice, we the urban consumers must express heartfelt thanks to such farmers and at the same time give our wholehearted cooperation to the Government in devising new means of economizing the consumption of foodstuff.

It is important that the people, so far from resting on their laurels because of the favorable result last year, should redouble their efforts both in production and economizing consumption. Every care should be taken in the enforcement of comprehensive foodstuff production plans, including transportation. Further efforts should be directed toward the smooth carrying out of transit plans to assure good marketing and distribution and also good supply of the necessary materials to the agrarian villages.

Unrest in America

ASAHI—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States in a broadcast speech is said to have admitted that the American people have steadily come to feel wartime want and hardships. This shows that the strain on the life of the American people due to the high cost of living engendered by the war and the growing shortage of materials has become markedly intense. Such hardships, of course, are being experienced by all the belligerent countries the world over and even some neutrals and are not the monopoly of the American people. But it is interesting to see how the American people, who not so long ago boasted of their world's greatest wealth and comfortable living, will fare under the ever-increasing strain of war.

It is reported that the discontent among the American people over these conditions is already breaking out politically in the form of antagonism toward President Roosevelt and his policy.

The latest example of this is seen in the threatened frontal clash between the agricultural group of Congress representing the Middle West, West and South and the President and the same group and the New Dealers in general as a result of the President's action in vetoing on April 2 the bill amending the agricultural products price equalization law aimed at raising the prices of farm products. Also both the Senate and House of Representatives have resolved on revoking the President's order issued last year in accordance with the Economic Stabilization Act for limiting individual incomes to $25,000 a year, on the ground that the measure had served no useful purpose and was good only for the whimsical purpose of equalizing incomes.

There is a rumor of a fourth term for Roosevelt but the Illinois State Legislature has passed a resolution against the election of a President for more than three terms and throughout the country, including even the South where the Democrats enjoy a firm foothold, there is a movement in opposition to a fourth term.

We must, of course, guard ourselves against overestimating the effects of such anti-Government movements in the United States on its war efforts but we must not forget the fact that these things are proving no small checks on the general productive efforts of American industry and the wartime policies of the Administration. We can discern from such facts the illusory nature of the hyperbolic propaganda and the inherent fragility of the American fighting strength which they vaunt.

Tragedy of De Gaulle

TOKYO SHIMBUN—General Dwight Eisenhower, commander of the anti-Axis forces in Africa, on the night of April 4 suddenly announced his refusal to receive the visit of General Charles de Gaulle in the French colony in North Africa, thus

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GERMANS REPEL SOVIET THRUST IN N. CAUCASUS

Red Army Abandons Drive in Kuban Area Following Big Losses

Domei

BERLIN, April 6.—Soviet forces that launched a large-scale offensive against the Germans in the area around the mouth of the Kuban River in the North Caucasus on Sunday suffered serious losses after only a day's operation and were forced to abandon their attack, the German High Command announced today in its war bulletin.

In this connection, the Reich military authorities declared as follows: "That the Soviet Kuban Campaign ended in failure is of great significance in view of the present conditions on the Southern Front. A large majority of the German forces that were deployed from various sectors in the Caucasus are now being concentrated in the Kuban area. That they have secured their positions there by frustrating the desperate attacks of the enemy will prove a constant menace to the Soviets threatening the Caucasus."

Crossing Points Taken

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—The German forces in the southern part of Isyum on the Southern Front which had been pressing on the Soviet army desperately guarding the crossing point on the western bank of the Donetz River, for the last few days, have at last succeeded in annihilating the Red forces by combined and intensive attacks today of a large formation of bombers and a powerful tank corps. Thus, the final crossing point has now fallen into German hands.

Furthermore, another strategic position was occupied in a certain

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LONDON TIMES GLOOMY OVER WAR PROSPECTS

Says Anti-Axis Victory Slim Due to U-Boats

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—Comparing the possibilities of victory for the anti-Axis camp as judged from the war situation in March 1918 against that prevaling in March 1943, the London Times today draws the conclusion that prospects for victory were more clearly perceptible in March 1918 than at present, according to information from London. The reasons were enumerated as follows:

1. The present situation for the anti-Axis camp is worse than in the previous war. In March 1918 the gloomiest period of submarine warfare had been passed, but today the submarine menace has not been overcome.

2. The anti-Axis countries occupied a large territory in World War I, however, in the current war the anti-Axis camp does not have an inch of ground under its control in the European continent.

3. Submarines are Germany's foremost weapon against America and Britain. In contrast to the innumerable and excellent advantages offered to Germany by her U-boat activities, the operations of anti-Axis countries are swayed by fear of the submarine threat.

4. Unless the anti-Axis countries succeed in constructing more shipping tonnage than is sunk by German submarines, the future presents very gloomy prospects, indeed.

Lithuanians Resolved To Crush Bolshevism

The national mass rally at Kaunas, Lithuania, attended by delegates representing all walks of life came to a close on Tuesday after the following resolution was adopted: "The Lithuanians for many centuries have lived amid western civilization, repelling invasion from the east. The Soviet Union bombastically claiming that it represents the interests of the Lithuanians demands that our territory be placed under its jurisdiction. The Lithuanians are resolved to spare no efforts in crushing Bolshevism in order to continue its existence as a member of the western European order," it was reported in a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

Comrades in Fight for Victory

Somewhere on the Yunnan front, a soldier of the Imperial Army comforts his tired mount during a moment of respite. That these mute warriors are playing a vital role in the present great struggle, side-by-side with the fighting men, on the foremost fronts of the War of Greater East Asia is well known and appreciated as the entire nation, today, pays them honor.

AIR RAIDS PROVE COSTLY TO FOE

12 Planes Shot Down Over Sicily--Enemy Lose 19 at Antwerp

Domei

ROME, April 6.—The shooting down of 12 planes of the anti-Axis air force that carried out bombing raids on Sicily Island was announced by the Italian High Command in the following communique issued today:

Anti-Axis planes bombed Marsala, Palermo, Trapani and Porto Empedocle, key points in Sicily but the Italian units downed 12 of the enemy raiders.

Axis airplanes bombed the port of Bone and enemy commissary lines.

One four-engined and one two-engined enemy planes are added to the number of the anti-Axis aircraft which were announced yesterday as shot down in the air raid carried out on Naples on Sunday.

19 Raiders Downed

The American-British four-engined bomber unit which raided Antwerp, Belgium, on Monday afternoon was severely hit by German fighter planes with the result that 16 enemy planes were shot down in

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British Paper Comments On New De Gaulle Issue

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—In connection with the demand of the Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in North Africa, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, for the postponement of General Charles de Gaulle's trip to Algiers, the London Times ran an editorial to the following effect today, according to dispatches from London.

"For the time being attention must be focused on military strategy. No doubt a visit to North Africa by de Gaulle is important, however, the possibility of aggravating the North African situation on account of the holding of a parely at an unfavorable time must be avoided. The de Gaullist faction in London is attaching considerable importance to the matter, but there seems to be no grounds for surprise at General Eisenhower's action."

Japanese Club for Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, April 6.—The Hongkong Yamato-kai, an association of Japanese residents here, will be formed shortly under the patronage of the Japanese Military Administration of Hongkong to facilitate the work of administration through close cooperation between officials and Japanese residents.

Preparations for formal inauguration of the new association are now being pushed by a special committee.

Nation Will Honor 4-Footed Warriors

Seventy two horses and three military dogs will be awarded honors today for the services they have rendered as faithful comrades, conquering all hardships and enduring privations together with the men of the Imperial Forces.

U-BOAT MENACE TROUBLES KNOX

Admits U.S. Cannot Combat Increasing Peril in Press Talk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 6.—Admitting the seriousness of the U-boat menace, Navy Secretary Colonel Frank Knox, at the press conference today, stated that clear evidences show that the activities of Axis underseacraft have increased in intensity, reports a Washington dispatch.

Said Knox, "The number of Reich U-boats in operation seems to have increased as the tonnage of anti-Axis shipping sunk increases. The situation is serious, indeed. Nobody can afford to take it easy."

Queried as to the effectiveness of bombing raids on U-boat bases, Knox is reported to have made the following disheartening reply, "Anyhow, I believe that anti-Axis bombings are causing trouble to German underseacraft bases. The air raids must be putting the systems of

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Pacific War Stressed

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—New Zealand Minister Walter Nash to the United States, now in Wellington, in his press interview today emphasized the adoption of the policy of putting first importance to offensive on the Pacific, according to dispatches from Wellington. The gist of his contention ran:

"It is not the anti-Axis strategy to attack the Japanese forces from an advantage base in the Pacific after the German forces have been crushed. The policy of concentration of the entire force of the anti-Axis camp on the European front and the negligence of the offensive against Japan is indeed a very great mistake. However, the splitting of the military forces to the European and Pacific fronts is not conducive to the attainment of decisive war results on either front."

Huge Sea Toll Reported

Domei

ROME, April 6.—The Italian military authorities announced today as follows:

The 130th torpedo plane squadron of the Italian air force operating in the Atlantic sank 28 enemy freighters totaling 250,000 tons, six cruisers and one destroyer and shot down 27 enemy fighters planes during the last 22 months. In 52 torpedo operations, the same squadron made 176 direct hits on enemy vessels.

GOVERNORS SET TO MEET SOON

4-Day Conference On Wartime Measures Commences April 12

To study various wartime measures which were approved at the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, the regular gubernatorial conference will open here for four days starting April 12, according to Domei.

On the first day of the four-day session the participating governors will proceed to the Imperial Palace where His Majesty the Emperor will graciously receive them in audience.

In the course of the Imperial audience, the governors will report to the Throne on local conditions in prefectures under their respective jurisdiction.

It is learned that His Imperial Majesty will graciously give an Imperial luncheon to the governors. Prior to the Imperial audience at the Palace, the governors will gather at the Prime Minister's official residence at 8:30 o'clock in the morning when Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will make an important instructive address.

On the second day, April 13, the governors will participate in a conference at the Home Ministry where the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Education, Justice, and Finance will explain details of Government wartime measures under their jurisdiction.

A similar parley will take place at the Home Ministry on the third day, April 14, when the Ministers of Navy, Communications, Railways, Welfare, Agriculture and Forestry, and Commerce and Indus-

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MacArthur for War Meet

The attendance of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, at the Pacific Military Conference scheduled to be convened in Washington sometime next week participated in by the United States, Britain, Australia, Netherlands, and Chungking, has been formally decided, it was reported by the British Exchange Telegraph on Monday. However, nothing definite as to General MacArthur's whereabouts is now known, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Jewish Sentiments Hit

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—In an article published last week, the British journal News Chronicle stressed the need of protecting the Jewish race, pointing to the anti-Semitism now prevailing in England, according to a London dispatch received here.

Many of the Englishmen who read the article, in angry tones declared that the journal is pro-Jewish and sent letters of denunciation to the paper. All the letters point to the fact that Jews have no manners at all.

Heavy Blow Dealt Enemy Divisions In S. Hupeh Area

Imperial Troops Rout Chungking Forces in Devastating Campaign

Domei

HANKOW, April 6.—An unnamed unit of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces stationed in Owchikow, a strategic keypoint in South Hupeh Province, carried out a devastating attack against the Chungking 23rd Division and another division that attempted to recapture Japanese positions, on March 31, and put the enemy to rout. In the battle, the following war results were achieved:

Enemy dead	600
Prisoners	20
War spoils:	
Light machine-guns	7
Rifles	150
Bayonets	150
Hand-grenades	500
Bullets	100,000

War Results Given

In repulsing the attacks launched by about 5,000 remnants of the Chungking 162nd and the newly organized 23rd and 118th Divisions in a futile attempt to recapture Mitotze and Owchikow, strategic keypoints in Hupeh Province which had been occupied by the Imperial Forces in their last large-scale campaign, the Japanese Forces achieved the following war results in the period from March 17 up to 30th:

Enemy dead (ascertained)	980
(estimated number) more than	2,500
Prisoners	20
War trophies:	
Trench mortars	2
Heavy machine-guns	2
Light machine-guns	3
Rifles	203
Hand-grenades	856

Lishui Heavily Blasted

Domei

CANTON, April 6.—Lishui, enemy air base in Chekiang Province,

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Peking Will Remove Legation Area Walls

Domei

PEKING, April 6.—Marking the retrocession of the Legation Quarters in Peking, it has been decided to remove the walls with loopholes encircling the Legation Quarters. Plans are also under way to construct grounds for the citizens on the spacious idle spaces around the wall.

CHIANG'S ARMY IN SAD PLIGHT

General Han's Losses To Japanese, Reds Is Glaring Example

Domei

HSUCHOW, April 6.—The fate of General Han Te-chin, vice-commander of the Chungking forces in the Shantung-Kiangsu War Zone is an example of the miserable conditions prevailing among Chungking commanders who were defeated during the recent Japanese spring offensive in North Kiangsu Province, reports received here reveal.

Following his defeat during the Japanese spring offensive in North Kiangsu Province, General Han Te-chin, despite instructions from the Chungking Central Military Council to join General Tang En-po's forces in the Anhwei-Kiangsu border zone, attempted to retreat to Fowyang, Anhwei Province, to reorganize his forces.

When General Han and his troops enroute to Fowyang on March 13 reached a point near Szechien, Anhwei Province, Li Pin-hsien, Chungking Governor of Anhwei Province, threatened to disarm General Han's forces if the latter disobeyed Chungking's instructions.

Accordingly, General Han, accompanied by his troops, headed for South Shantung on March 16 to confer with General Yu Hsuen-chung, commander of the Chungking forces in the Shantung-Kiangsu War Zone. On his way to General Yu's base, General Han's troops encountered a severe attack from the Eighth Route Army in the northern sector of the East Lung-Hai railway line.

Escaping from the fierce attack of the Eighth Route Army, General

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Australia Reveals Plans For Postwar Air Program

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—Australian Government quarters are reported to have made the following statement regarding plans for civilian aviation, according to dispatches from Canberra:

"Australia is making various preparations for the development of civilian aviation. The post war aerial program will include plans for establishment of night air routes between important cities, air mail service, aerial freight transportation and so forth.

"Investigations are under way for the establishment of an air route to America, and for the establishment of a connecting service westward with the Imperial British Airways. Several hundred airfields are being constructed throughout Australia, and in all probability these will be utilized for civilian aviation.

"However, the greatest difficulty facing Australia is the problem of obtaining the planes."

Tojo Sees Shigemitsu

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, now visiting Tokyo to confer with authorities of the Japanese Government, at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday, held a lengthy conference with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence, according to Domei.

Hungarian Premier Returns

Hungarian Premier Nicolas de Kallay who recently visited Rome returned to Budapest on Tuesday morning, it was reported in a Budapest dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

U.S. SENATE ALL READY TO OVER-RIDE BILL VETO

Farm Bloc Is United To Defeat Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 5.—The United States Senate today will vote at its regular session on the motion to over-ride President Roosevelt's veto of the bill submitted by Senator John Bankhead in connection with the pulling up of the prices of agricultural products. The President had vetoed the measure on the ground that it possessed inflationary characteristics, but all the Congressional members, both Democrats and Republicans forming the farm bloc, are united in the move to over-ride the veto and have been frantically canvassing to amass the necessary two-thirds of the Upper House votes to pass the bill.

The various farm organizations issued the following statement today clarifying their demands to both houses of Congress.

"The monetary amount connected with the Bankhead Bill, vetoed by the President, is comparatively small. The fundamental point of the present controversy lies in the fact whether the affairs of the nation are conducted according to law or to the dictates of a mere presidential order. The present question involves fundamental principles. Therefore, it is incumbent on the members of both houses of Congress to immediately annul the President's veto and pass the Bankhead bill."

Political Prisoners Freed

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—The release of 3,000 political criminals in Algeria was announced by the Anglo-American Commission for the Release of Political Criminals in the following statement issued today, according to a wire from Algiers:

"Additional 3,000 political criminals have been released. Most of them are Spanish communists. About 150 criminals on whose release this Commission cannot agree, are still being detained in the concentration camp."

U.S. HOARDERS BUY UP GOODS

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of sales in most of the provision stores in New York leaped from two to four fold as compared with the average days.

Some housewives were seen hurrying home with baby-carriages full of canned goods while others were walking with food-packed children and maids in tow. By noon, the shelves of the provision stores were emptied completely.

When a rationing system was decided for shoes, rumor got around for some unknown reason that the same restriction would be applied to clothings. As the Government neither confirmed or denied the report, the public started cornering again and the sales at various department stores soared to twice that of the previous day.

A certain tailor shop in Pittsburg realized a sale of no less than $30,000 in one single day. One aged man in New York bought up all ready-made suits which fitted him while a household in Philadelphia purchased canned goods sufficient for a Hundred Year War. A certain man in Milwaukee cornered coffee enough to last for years and is said to be studying means of preserving them without deterioration. The hoarding, cornering and illicit transactions on alcoholic beverages are particularly outstanding.

Menace to Women's Life

War or no war; women in the United States hold a dominating position. Shortage of toilet articles or of furniture material, in a sense different from shortage of foodstuffs, is a big problem. A serious shortage is being experienced in the United States in such things as paints, celophane, bleaching powder, alcohol, shampoo, and hairpins—things which are used for "permanent wave" hairdressing. At beauty parlors simple new-style hairdressing methods have been contrived, and bobbed hair is recommended as being "the most suitable for patriotic women." Thus beauty parlors have invented what they call "command style" and "bombardier style" fashions of hairdressing—the names in themselves are sensational enough to arouse Yankee curiosity—and are frantic in efforts to obtain customers. On the other hand, by hiring famous cinema actresses, they are making an approach to the authorities through them and through Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of President Roosevelt, in a feverish move to cause the authorities to accelerate supply of toilet materials.

The quality of pomade used for hairdressing has deteriorated. As for hairpins, instead of metal there have now appeared hairpins made of toothpicks or of chopsticks or other kinds of wooden or plastic hairpins.

Farmers Affected

At the beginning of this year a certain Senator, a native of a Southern State, in a radio broadcast said "the American nation can't fight in hunger" and took the Government severely to task for its disposal of the agrarian problem, thus creating great repercussions among the people of the United States.

The agrarian issue in the United States, which had been called "a cancer" in that country ever since the assumption of the Presidential office by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, accentuated by the United States' drastically sudden shifting to its wartime preparedness, has, since the beginning of this year, apparently assumed increasingly worsening aspects.

The first cause of this is the shortage of labor power. Due to the military expansion carried out in 1940, an agrarian population numbering 3,000,000 was called away to the armies or to work at factories or workshops. In 1942, another 1,500,000 of the agrarian population disappeared from rural villages. Those left are thus practically only women, children or old folk, all of whom reach 60 per cent of the total population of the agrarian communities.

To cover this labor shortage, tractors and other modern farming tools are necessary. Nonetheless, it seems that only 20 per cent of the production of farming tools for last year has been permitted this year. Especially, the lack of rubber is a great restraint on the use of tractors.

Under such a situation, the Department of Agriculture announced its schedule to obtain as much agricultural products this year as last year. In New Hampshire, Indiana, Nebraska, North Carolina and Arizona, however, a 10-20 per cent decrease is being expected in the production as compared with last year. Depending upon weather conditions, what is worse, they must be prepared for a further reduction.

With the prices of farm products under severe control in spite of commodity prices in general skyrocketing as a result of an abusive release of dollars, the living conditions of the American farmers have been growing increasingly miserable. The future attitude of the American farmers, who have been receiving a poor treatment as compared with tradesmen since the enforcement of the New Deal policy, is expected to bring about a serious influence on Roosevelt's policy.

Long Dutch Tyranny to Be Bared By Native Historian in Celebes

Domei

MACASSAR, April 5.—Three hundred years of ruthless exploitation by the Netherland of the Goa race in the Celebes will shortly be brought to light by a monumental book now being written by a 74-year-old native historian, Noealoeddin Daleng Magasing.

The work was started early in March, this year, at the request of the Japanese Military Authorities in the Celebes Island. It is being written in the Malai language and will consist of some 70,000 Malay words when it is completed in the middle of May.

The manuscript will then be translated into Japanese by Noboru Adzuma, formerly the president of the Japanese Residents Association in Surabaya. The Japanese version is expected to be published together with the original work.

Starting with the Dutch East India Company's plunder of Macassar around 1667 A.D., the work will trace the merciless policies of the Netherlands Government in the island, throughout the centuries thereafter.

According to the accounts, the Goa race did not remain silent against such maltreatment but often rose against the Dutch tyranny.

In 1905 this race staged its last revolt against the invaders. They failed against the superior arms of the Dutch despite every effort.

The new book will give a detailed account of these heroic attempts of the local inhabitants to free themselves as well as the confusion of the local Netherlands authorities when the Japanese Expeditionary Forces landed on the island with the sheer purpose of liberating the native inhabitants from the shackles of their Dutch masters.

Mr. Magasing was born in Tjamba and graduated from the Sekoradja Institute when he was 20 years of age. Since then he has served as a government official and school teacher for about 40 years at various places in this island.

The author stated he had previously tried to write the history of the island, but the Netherlands authorities refused to give him accurate details of their rule. In his present work he promised to give accurate details but declared it was a pity that some of the important data in his possession had been confiscated by fleeing Netherlands authorities.

U-Boat Menace Troubles Knox

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy bases, water works and communications and other industrial establishments into confusion."

Increases British Fear

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—The smouldering fear over the Reich U-boat menace prevailing among the British public was greatly aroused by the remarks of United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox who frankly admitted the threat of German underseacraft in the course of his press interview today.

The activities of the Reich U-boats showed remarkable intensity in March, with more than 900,000 tons of anti-Axis shipping having been sunk during the month. The British Government, however, has kept the results scored by German submarines unpublished, in fear that the public morale will be seriously affected by the news. It is recalled that Prime Minister Winston Churchill some time ago denied the publication of the present conditions of anti-submarine warfare even in a secret session of the Parliament, despite the ardent wish of the Members of the Lower House.

According to information from London, the British authorities, who have been given an impetus by Knox's utterances, are reported to have declared that the British people will in the near future be enlightened regarding the activities of submarines.

With regard to Knox's declaration, a Reuters dispatch received here quotes the authorities of the British Admiralty as follows:

"Navy Secretary Knox has declared that in March the tonnage of ships that were sunk increased and that Axis submarines are very active in cutting off the commissary lines connecting the United States with the British mainland and Tunisia. The British Admiralty is not surprised by this proclamation. The spring offensive has been repeatedly predicted by German authorities since Grand Admiral Doenitz was appointed Command-in-Chief of the Reich Navy. With the weather in the Atlantic having turned favorable, it is natural that the war results of German U-boats should have increased.

"However, we do not mean to swallow all of the German announcements regarding the tonnage of the anti-Axis ships sunk, which are exaggerated. Moreover, Knox's statement regarding the effect of bombing raids on German submarine bases are not sufficient. In view of the increasing unrest prevailing among the public, Prime Minister Churchill will shortly make an explanation on the same issue."

Celebes Promoting Health

In an effort to free native inhabitants from epidemic attacks, the Japanese authorities concerned in Macassar, Celebes, are now working to increase medical facilities in parallel with various other measures such as conducting physical examinations and giving necessary medicine free of charge to the islanders, reports Domei.

At the Macassar Municipal Hospital the 120 beds will be increased to 200 while the isolation hospital will increase its facilities to provide for 50 more beds.

In order to obtain competent staff members, all the physicians are to be registered and their qualifications properly examined, while the wholesale investigation of nurses will be conducted.

Germans Repel Soviet Thrust

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sector, northwest of Isyum, after a fierce encounter, and the Germans appear to have reached the banks of the Donetz for a distance of eight kilometer. The crossing points over a distance of 300 kilometers from Bielgorod to Slaviyansk on the west bank of Donetz have all fallen into the hands of the German forces. Hence, the German line-up for the launching of the main offensive has now been completed.

Tunisia Height Captured

That 18 enemy planes were shot down on the Tunisian Front was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters Tuesday in the following war bulletin:

Tunisian Front:

All was quiet except that an important height in the southern part of Tunisia was occupied by Axis forces.

Axis air forces carried out surprise attacks on enemy airfields in various sectors and shot down 18 aircraft.

Eastern Front:

Soviet offensive in the Kuban sector was frustrated as a result of the severe damages caused to the enemy forces yesterday. In other sectors, only local skirmishes were staged.

French Military Advocate Alexandre Millerand Dies

Domei

PARIS, April 6.—Alexandre Millerand, a former President of the French Republic, who had been reported to be in a critical condition at Versailles, passed away at 5:00 a.m. today.

Since entering the political world with his election as Socialist Democratic representative to the French Parliament, Millerand gradually rotated to the right and came to collaborate with the late Georges Eugene Benjamin Clemenceau and the late Jules Henri Poincare.

Millerand filled the post of War Minister twice, once from 1912 to 1913 and the other from 1914 to 1915. During his occupancy of the office, Millerand lengthened the period of military service to three years and expended his efforts for the expansion of France's military preparations.

In 1920 he was appointed premier and in the same year was elected President of the Republic. However, on account of his radical anti-German policy, Millerand met the opposition of the rightist party and resigned in 1924.

Luxury Liner Is Sunk

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—The sinking of the Athea, 13,482 tons, luxury liner of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, was reported today by its crew members who managed to reach a certain Australian port, according to information from Canberra. Where and when the ship was sunk is yet unknown. The Athea was launched in 1936 and was called the pride of New Zealand. Prior to the outbreak of the war, it used to ply between Wellington and Sydney.

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NANKING CONSUL TAKEN BY DEATH

Yoshitomi Also Held Publicity Chief Post At Japanese Embassy

Domei

NANKING, April 6.—Masaomi Yoshitomi, Chief of the Publicity Section of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking and concurrently Consul-General at Nanking, died this evening at the Dojin Hospital here where he had been under medical treatment. He was 44 years old.

Following his graduation from the Law Faculty of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1923 the late Mr. Yoshitomi entered the service of the Foreign Office. In 1927 he was dispatched to France as a diplomatic probationer. In 1936 he was attached to the Japanese Embassy in Belgium as third secretary and in 1940 to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow as first secretary. In 1941 he was made Consul-General at Hsinking. He was appointed to the present post as Chief of the Publicity Section of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking in February last year and in November of the same year he was promoted to the post of Counselor and concurrently Consul-General at Nanking.

Mr. Yoshitomi rendered distinguished services in the promotion of friendly Sino-Japanese relations in concert with the Publicity Ministry of the National Government. His death is greatly regretted by all his relatives and friends.

Funeral services will be held at the Japanese Embassy on Thursday afternoon.

Heavy Blow Dealt Enemy Divisions In S. Hupeh Area

(Continued from Page 1)

suffered serious damages at the hands of the Imperial Air Force in the recent three bombing raids and as a result, the military administration there has been forced to suspend its function completely, according to a report from a foreign correspondent in Chungking.

The air raids recently carried out by the Japanese warplanes on Lishui were of unprecedentedly large scale and the various establishments on the airfield there as well as local administrative offices were blasted. Governor Hwang of Chekiang Province is reported to have hurried to Lishui and is now inspecting the city.

The airfield and military establishments in Lishui, it may be recalled, were smashed by the Imperial Forces in the course of the Chekiang-Kiangsu operations carried out in May last year. Nevertheless, the Chungking forces have been trying to reconstruct the air base there for the vain purpose of carrying out air raids against the Japanese mainland. The recent bombing raids carried out by the Imperial Air Force have completely frustrated the enemy's attempt.

Rice Production for 1942 Reaches Record Figures

The 1942 rice production in Japan Proper amounted to 66,775,832 koku (one koku equals approximately five bushels), showing an increase of 11,687,661 koku or 21 per cent over that of the preceding year, and also an increase of 3,352,683 koku or 5.3 per cent over the average annual crop in the preceding five years, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry announced Tuesday afternoon, reports Domei.

The announcement added that the total rice planted areas covered 3,180,363 cho (one cho equals approximately two and one-half acres) and the average crop for one tan (one tenth of one cho) amounted to 2.1 koku.

Favored by ideal weather conditions, rice planting throughout the country was carried out smoothly, resulting in the record yield, the announcement revealed.

Price Control Moves Failure in Chungking

Domei

CANTON, April 6.—The repeated violations of the commodity price control which has been in effect in Chungking since January 15 this year, has become the source of a bad headache to Chiang Kai-shek. The conditions in that city are reported in one of the Chungking vernaculars received here recently as follows:

"The municipal administration of Chungking has been concentrated on the enforcement of price control since January this year. Posters reading "All goods at official prices" are displayed by stores on the sides of entrances and on show windows, and official price propaganda corps, exhorting the people to adhere to official prices, make their rounds of residential districts every morning heralding their approach with noisy clanging of gongs.

"However, in spite of the vociferous and persistent propaganda, price violations are still rampant and recently seven or eight firms were penalized for violation of official prices. Pork dealers sell their goods at the official price of ¥14 a kin when watched by a policeman, but instantly raise the price to ¥16 the minute he leaves.

"Also, many incongruities are existent in the Chungking regime's price control policy. The price of coal, bus and steamship fares have been pulled up since the enforcement of official prices. Although price control has been enforced throughout the whole country, the only difference according to the explanations of officials, would be the degree of regulation according to emergency."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

bringing to nought the efforts of General Georges Catroux, who had gone all the way to Algiers to contrive the visit of the De Gaullist chief to the French colony. The effect of this sudden stop on the part of the American commander on the DeGaulle faction has been quite serious. The French people's Committee, headquarters of the De Gaullist faction, issued a public statement on the night of April 5 expressing regret over Eisenhower's action and at the same time decided that De Gaulle should lodge a strong protest when he sees British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden.

In British Government quarters it has been explained that Eisenhower's action was dictated solely by strategic reasons and had no connection with the negotiations between General Giraud and General Catroux at Algiers. It stands to reason, of course, that the truth behind the scene is not so simple. An interview between De Gaulle and Giraud had long been the subject of Anglo-American propaganda but has not taken place at any time, serving merely to betray the internal conflict within the anti-Axis camp. That Eisenhower's recent step was caused by the same internal discord is perfectly clear.

An interesting suggestion is contained in the fact that the British Government is explaining Eisenhower's attitude as dictated by military reasons. On the Tunisian front, the Anglo-American forces sought to turn the North African campaign situation in their favor by cutting communications between the Rommel and Arnim forces and preventing them from making a junction but the skilful strategy carried out by Marshal Erwin Rommel has completely shattered the Anglo-American plot and enabled the Axis armies to join forces. Thus the Anglo-American offensive has been utterly frustrated. It is clear that Eisenhower's decline of De Gaulle's visit to North Africa to a large extent was due to this unfavorable situation on the North African front. Eisenhowever had all he could do to cope with the serious developments.

At the same time, a subtle political factor has entered into Eisenhower's action, inasmuch as he took it just at the moment when Eden withdrew to London after his frantic efforts in America to regulate relations among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union had so signally failed. Relations between the De Gaulle and Giraud puppet regimes cannot be settled until the interests of the United States and Britain are reconciled. We may consider that Eden's visit to America has only increased the antagonism between the two countries over the North African issue, so that the connection between that visit and the De Gaulle-Giraud issue must be quite deep.

De Gaullist headquarters is making it appear as if there remains some formula for compromise before De Gaulle's departure but such a view entirely misses the crux of the situation and is nothing but a fool's illusion.

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E. ASIA'S YOUTH MUST BE UNITED

Is Vital Requisite For New Order, Says Asahina in Peking

Domei

PEKING, April 6.—Without the unity of the younger generation in East Asia the realization of Greater East Asia is impossible, said Sakutaro Asahina of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps during a press interview upon his arrival here yesterday evening.

Mr. Asahina together with Ryozo Hiranuma and Kiyoshi Nobutoki arrived in Peking following their participation in the celebrations held in Nanking commemorating the return of the National Government of China to Nanking.

The next East Asia Youth Rally has been decided to be held in Tokyo shortly, added Mr. Asahina, as a result of a conference held with Lin Pai-sheng, President of the newly-organized Chinese Youth Corps.

On the other hand Mr. Hiranuma declared that the Nippon Athletic Association will make efforts to hold a joint Athletic Meet of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Describing the musical world of new China, Mr. Nobutoki, who represented Japanese music circles at the Nanking celebration said that the day is not far off when the friendly relations between the two nations will find expression through music.

Pledge to Unite

In order to exchange greetings with representatives of the Japanese Youth's Corps and the Manchoukuo Boy Scouts en route home from Nanking, where they attended the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, a meeting of Japanese Manchoukuo and Chinese young men was held at 3 p.m. on Tuesday under the auspices of the Hsin Min Youth's Corps in Peking.

Twenty-two Japanese, 24 Manchoukuo young men and more than 600 members of the Hsin Min Youth's Corps participated in the function, where they pledged to unite together.

Governors Set To Meet Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

try, will clarify ministerial policies concerned.

The last day, April 15, will be devoted to discussion of administrative matters under the jurisdiction of the War and Navy Ministries as well as the Cabinet Planning Board.

Special importance and significance are being attached to the forthcoming gubernatorial conference for the reason that basic Government policies toward the two cardinal wartime issues, namely: production increase and completion of the domestic wartime structure, will be thoroughly discussed and scrutinized by the governors and high Cabinet officials.

Chiang's Army In Sad Plight

(Continued From Page 1)

Han's troops, while being quartered at Pehsunkan, were attacked by surprise by the Fourth Division, the Eleventh Bridgade, the Twelfth Bridgade and 34th Corps of the New Fourth Army.

During the engagement, the Sixth Independent Brigade and an independent battalion of the 89th Army of General Han's forces received a devastating blow while the 31st Corps of the New Fourth Army was given an annihilating blow.

General Han, who had a narrow escape during the engagement, is again attempting to reorganize his forces.

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Air Raids Prove Costly to Foe

(Continued from Page 1)

aerial duels and three others by the anti-aircraft fire, it was announced by German authorities, according to a Domei dispatch from Berlin on Tuesday.

2000 Citizens Killed

Casualties caused by the anti-Axis air raid on Antwerp, on Monday included 2,000 killed and 700 seriously wounded, it was announced by German military authorities on Tuesday, according to a Domei dispatch from Berlin on Tuesday.

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Surmount All Difficulties Till the Foes Submit!

No. 15,814 | (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) | TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1943 | Price 15 Sen

ARMY AIRMEN HIT INDIA; BLAST 38 ENEMY PLANES, SINK, CRIPPLE 10 SHIPS

Positions in Eastern Sector Raided; Installations Smashed in Over 10 Places; 20 Craft Shot Down, 18 Others Destroyed Aground

RESULTS ARE SCORED BETWEEN APRIL 1 TO 4

Sweeping into action against enemy positions in eastern India, Imperial Army Air Units in the period between April 1 and 4 shot down or destroyed aground 38 enemy planes and sank or damaged 10 enemy vessels, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

In addition, the announcement said the Army Air Units unleashed a deadly hail of bombs on enemy establishments to blast and set ablaze installations at more than 10 places.

The Imperial Headquarters announcement is as follows:

"The composite war results gained by the Imperial Army Air Units in raids on eastern India from April 1 to April 4 are as follows:

"1. Damage dealt the enemy:

(a) Aircraft—20 shot down, 18 destroyed on the ground.

(b) Ships—Two 500-ton class vessels sunk, three 1,000-ton class and five 500 ton class vessels damaged.

(c) Military Establishments—Demolished and set ablaze at more than ten places.

"2. Damage sustained by our side: Four planes self-blasted or not yet returned."

Japan Controls Skies

The Japanese Army Air Forces have obtained the mastery of the air on the India-Burma frontier, as a result of their series of intensive raids on eastern India day in and day out since late in March.

According to the Imperial Headquarters announcement released on Tuesday, the composite results of aerial combats in that area between April 1 and 4 reached 38 enemy planes shot down or destroyed, 10 enemy vessels either sunk or destroyed and 10-odd enemy military establishments blasted or set ablaze. The Japanese damage during the same period consisted of only four planes self-blasted or having not yet returned.

On April 1, Japanese Air Units made a surprise attack on the Feni airfields and blasted and set aflame several enemy military establishments belonging to four airfields in the locality of the railway station. In an aerial combat that ensued the Japanese raiders shot down eight enemy Hurricane planes. Three Japanese planes self-blasted themselves in this combat.

2 Vessels Sunk

On April 2, Japanese Air Units discovered an enemy fleet near Maungdaw and sprang into action without delay. Two 500-ton enemy vessels were sunk by Japanese planes, which further damaged three 1,000-ton vessels and five 500-ton vessels. Near Maungdaw, Japanese planes also blasted enemy anti-aircraft batteries. Hurricane planes came challenging the Japanese planes, but two of them were shot down by the latter. One Japanese plane did not return on this day.

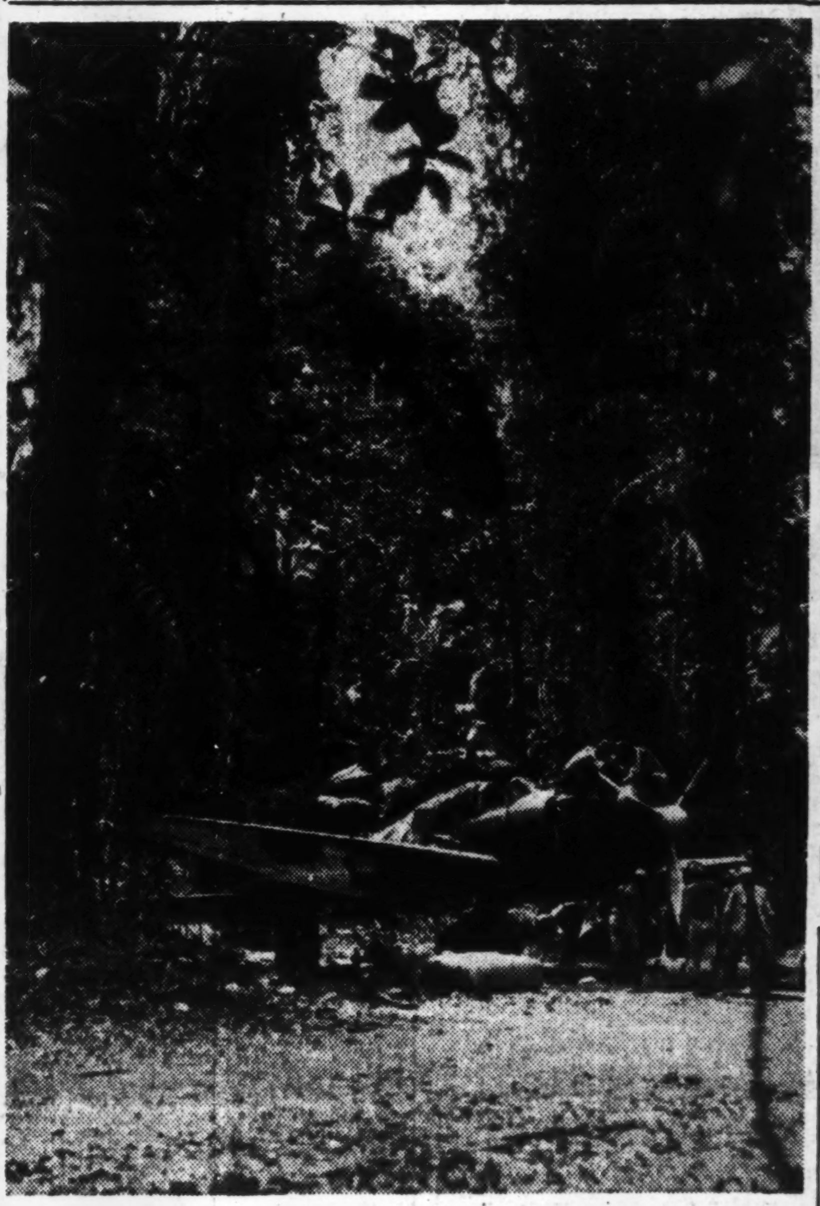
Further on the morning of April 4, Army Eagles raiding the Dhaleswari Airfield, sighted 18 enemy planes lined up on the field and destroyed these at one stroke. After fighting enemy Hurricanes which arose to challenge them and shooting down eight of them, the Army planes caused fires to break out in several military establishments and all returned safely.

In the afternoon they again moved out in attack and dropped bombs on military establishments near the wharves and within the city of Buthidaung, 20 kilometers east of Maungdaw. They returned after seeing huge fires breaking out from five military establishments. Another unit left at the same time to raid the Chittagong airfield, but meeting 22 Hurricanes on the way, fought them, shot down two and returned safely.

It has been further revealed since that time, that in addition to that

(Continued on Page 2)

Wings in a Jungle



In a clearing of a dense jungle somewhere on one of Japan's far-flung fronts, the ground crew of an Imperial warplane are busily at work, repairing and checking the craft so that it will be in perfect condition when it roars out to meet and destroy the enemy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry.)

3-Million Houses In England Smashed Since War Outbreak

The casualties suffered in the devastating bombing raids made by the Luftwaffe were disclosed by the chairman of the British Wartime Indemnification Commission at a press conference held on Monday night, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei which reported a telegram from London. Three million houses were destroyed or damaged, and £100,000,000 were taken from the national treasury to indemnify the damages since the outbreak of the European War, it was revealed by the Commission.

AFRICAN FRONT SEES CONTACT BY AXIS FORCES

German-Italian Tank Formations Under Rommel Effect Union With Von Arnim's Army

ENEMY ARE OUTSMARTED

American Attempts to Intercept March to Central Tunisia End in Utter Failure

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, April 4.—After the German-Italian tank forces under the command of Marshal Rommel succeeded in carrying out their long prepared march from the Mareth line to the new shortened lines of defense thereby securing their objective of definitely joining the troops of General Juergen von Arnim, solving by this operation a carefully prepared plan, it is now possible to state details concerning the course of these movements.

General Bernard L. Montgomery's 8th British army as well as the American and British troops of invasion, fighting in Tunisia, had for months tried time and again to prevent the union between these two forces. The major attacks of the last nine days chiefly served this purpose. The anti-Axis forces were justified in fearing that a union between Marshal Rommel's and General von Arnim's forces would result in a considerable increase of the German-Italian defensive strength in Tunisia.

Surprise Attack Made

When General Montgomery, prior to the joint attack with the invasion troops massed his superior forces in front of the Mareth line Marshal Rommel in a surprise attack, supported by tanks, deeply penetrated into the British areas of assembly and by clever maneuvering compelled the British to disclose their artillery positions. The British had not expected this attack and lost a considerable amount of their tank forces apart from 800 of their men taken prisoners and loss of a considerable amount of motorized guns, automatic arms, and motor vehicles.

At the same time the German-Italian tank forces already had begun to detach themselves from the Mareth line in order to effect their long planned union with General von Arnim's forces in central and northern Tunisia.

Strong German rear guard actions constantly deceived the 87th British army so that General Montgomery was compelled to regroup completely his forces. The deception was so cleverly carried out that the British commander-in-chief could not make up his mind for a frontal attack against the Mareth position. In lengthy operations General Montgomery moved the majority of his forces for a maneuver of circumvention through the Dahra district in order to pass by the Mareth positions. Thus Marshal Rommel's formations gained sufficient time in reaching central Tunisia between El Hamma and Gabes with all their arms and supplies and with thousands of prisoners, taken in the course of the previous operations.

The American attempts to arrest Marshal Rommel on his march to the north by thrusting forward to the coastal area were not only frustrated but resulted in the course of February in a number of serious setbacks. The German-Italian tank formations advanced up to the passes north of Casserine and south of Thala.

U.S. Suffers Heavy Casualties

The American in the course of these operations lost more than 400 tanks and armored cars, about 10,000 killed equalling the annihilation of more than one division and 2,000 of their men taken prisoner. This success cleared the road for a union of all German and Italian formations fighting in Tunisia.

When the 8th British army had executed its movement of encirclement of the Mareth position and when it attempted to impair the movements of Rommel's forces by means of attacks Marshal Rommel's formations had long ago arrived at their new positions. The British formations, advancing towards the Mareth position, were cleverly deceived by Marshal Rommel's rearguards so that they only gradually entered the evacuated positions. They suffered tremendous losses in the mined forefield.

The disappointment in London about this new failure cannot be

(Continued on Page 2)

Manchoukuo Emperor Makes Call On Commander of Kwantung Army

Luncheon Party Held at Official Residence of General Umezu Attended by High Japanese and Manchou Officials

Domei

HSINKING, April 6.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo visited the official residence of General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Manchoukuo, this morning.

Accompanied by Imperial Household Minister Hsi Hsia, Chief Aide-de-Camp General Chi Hsing and other high Court officials, His Majesty the Emperor left the Imperial Palace at 11:30 a.m., arriving at the official residence of Commander General Umezu at 11:50.

There, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to meet General Umezu, other high officers, Premier Chang Ching-hui, President of the Privy Council General Tsang Shih-yi, Director Rokuzo Takebe of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council and others.

His Majesty the Emperor left the official residence of General Umezu after the luncheon party to which high Japanese and Manchoukuo officials were also invited.

PARIS TERROR RAID CAUSES 252 DEATHS

Toll From Vicious Anglo-American Attack Continues to Mount; Over 700 Injured

Special to The Nippon Times

PARIS, April 5.—Up to noon on Monday, a total of 252 persons were found killed and more than 700 others injured as a result of the vicious, ruthless terror attack by the Anglo-American planes on Paris residential quarters on Sunday afternoon, the French police authorities announced.

It was revealed that of those injured, 115 are in critical condition.

The clearing-up work in the district of Paris which was wrecked in the course of the Anglo-American bombing raid on Sunday afternoon was continued until nightfall and restarted at dawn.

The hope to rescue the people from underneath the wrecked houses alive has had to be given up. The number of fatal injuries amounted to 130 at 5. a.m. on Monday morning. The majority of the killed and particular the women and children were terribly mutilated owing to the fact that the bombing attack was carried out at a time when all inhabitants of Paris were about to take a walk in the first spring sunshine.

It becomes more and more obvious that the latest Anglo-American attack against Paris was a mere terror raid since the visibility was excellent and the pilots could make out their targets without any difficulty. Almost all bombs were dropped on residential quarters. The attack on the Longchamps horse racing field which was crowded with people was especially tragic. About 15 direct bomb hits were scored on the racing track, causing the death of more than 50 persons while many others were seriously injured.

According to the latest reports from official French quarters, the number of people killed during the Anglo-American terror raid against Paris up to Sunday afternoon amounted to over 200 dead, while some 50 persons received such serious injuries that their deaths must be reckoned with. Moreover, some 500 people have been injured. Since the cleaning-up work has not yet been concluded, the number of victims is still rising. Some 120 tenement houses were completely destroyed and many more were severely damaged.

Among the dead is Mrs. Otis-Mygatt, an ailing, old and rich American lady. During the first World War, Mrs. Mygatt founded a home for American soldiers for which over 2,000,000 francs arrived from the United States. The French Academy decorated the old lady with the gold medal. At the hour of the attack she was in a hospital in one of the suburbs of Paris and her body was found together with that of the nurse, who was looking after her.

Chinese Army Prepared

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 5.—The National Government's 20th Division has been put on a full wartime basis, it was revealed when Major-General Fang Ma, the commander, called on Governor Chen Yao-tsu of Kwangtung to report on matters relating to his command. The 20th Division, General Fang reported, is now prepared for any emergency.

HEARST PAPERS HIT EUROPE 1ST POLICY

Attack Government; Claim United States Being Manipulated by Selfish Powers

The Hearst papers have started a campaign attacking the United States Government's policy of attaching the first importance in the prosecution of war to the European sector and urging that this policy be set aside as quickly as possible, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

"Since the Casablanca Conference," said the journals, "the anti-Axis camp has been concentrating on the prosecution of war in Europe. In particular, the 1943 strategy has been centered on Europe, with which the Chungking regime, Australia and New Zealand are expressing dissatisfaction.

"That the United States is adhering to the principle of attaching the utmost importance to the European War comes from the fact that it is influenced by the manipulation and propaganda of foreign countries which are interested in their own welfare.

"The truth of this fact is not far to seek. For instance, the Soviet Union has renewed a fishery modus vivendi with the Japanese Government. Another example is seen in the British Government's pursuing of its own interests.

"At the Casablanca Conference, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared that after overthrowing Germany and Italy, Britain would throw its whole weight into the War of Greater East Asia, but, in spite of its declaration, Britain has just made another declaration that on the termination of the European War, it will demobilize part of its forces."

5 U.S. PLANES SHOT DOWN IN RAID OVER ANTWERP

Luftwaffe Stages Furious Combat Destroying 4 Bombers And 1 Fighter

Immediately following the bombing of Antwerp at noon on Monday by the American air squadron, the Luftwaffe took after the marauders and succeeded in downing four four-engined bombers and one fighting planes, after a furious aerial combat, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Two German planes were lost in the encounter.

Antwerp, Belgium, was bombed by a squadron of four-engined American bombers at noon on Monday, it was disclosed by the German authorities, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

The bulletin added that buildings within the city were hit and numerous persons were either killed or wounded.

Kiangsu Warns Illiterates

C.P.S.

CHINKIANG, April 5.—All illiterate persons and unemployed in Kiangsu have been urged by Li Shih Chun, Governor of Kiangsu Province and concurrently director of the Kiangsu Office of the Kuomin Tang, to register with the authorities concerned as a preliminary step toward enforcing measures to eliminate all illiterate persons and unemployment in the peace areas under his jurisdiction.

ENEMY LOSSES IN SHIPS SEEN BEYOND OUTPUT

Britain Worried Over Growing Axis Submarine Menace; Builds Escort Sloops

CONVOY CRAFT STRESSED

Small Aircraft Carriers Also Emphasized; U.S. Produces Merchant Vessels

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, April 5.—It was the New Year boast of Captain Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the British Admiralty, that by the end of 1942 the British fleet had replaced all the ships it had lost and regained its prewar strength, but it is apparent, despite this boast, that the Anglo-American building capacity is utterly inadequate to meet the losses inflicted by the German U-Boats.

Since the outbreak of the World War, Britain lost the battleships Barham, Hood, Prince of Wales, Repulse and Royal Oak; aircraft-carriers Ark Royal, Courageous, Eagle, Glorious and Hermes; 25 cruisers, 93 destroyers and 43 submarines. Since then it is said to have replaced the battleships with five ships of the King George class, the most up-to-date of which, the Anson and Howe, have already been commissioned for service. In regard to aircraft-carriers, it is reported to have built the Illustrious, Victorious, Formidable, Indomitable, Indefatigable and Implacable showing that it now has one extra carrier.

In 1941 Britain built four cruisers of the Maritius class, four of the Ceylon class and two of the Bermuda class. The ships of the Dide class, 5,500 tons, which were to have been built between 1936-38, have all been completed after the outbreak of the war but several of them have been sunk. A considerable number of cruisers of the Argonaut class are also said to have been built but no figures are available.

As regards destroyers, Britain is reported to have completed eight vessels of the Javelin class, 16 of the Lightning class and 20 of the Hunt class. Adding the 50 received from the United States, 94 destroyers should now be flying the Union Jack. The British authorities however, are boasting that while they had only 173 destroyers before the war they now have 300. They have also announced a plan to build 60 more of the Hunt class. It is reported, in fact, that they are actually building more than 30 destroyers of the Onslow-Pecknum class. This indicates the dire need of destroyers on the part of the British navy.

U-Boats Biggest Problem

Consequently, it is clear that the outstanding problem before the British navy is the German submarine warfare. Britain is leaving it to the discretion of the United States to engage in major naval battles while it is itself preoccupied with the convoying of its transports. In this respect both the war and merchant shipbuilding programs of the two countries may be regarded as being quite closely co-ordinated. It seems to be the British policy to concentrate on warships and to leave it to the United States to build the merchant ships, while in building warships its chief concern apparently is to build such types as would be most effective for convoy purposes.

The most marked feature of British shipbuilding recently is that they are turning out small-sized aircraft-carriers at a fast tempo. Security of convoys depends largely on the air force but one-third of the Atlantic is a sort of blind spot for the British air force. Yet Britain has no margin of aircraft-carriers that it can send with each convoy. Thus it has hit on these small-sized carriers capable of bearing about 15 craft each. It has also converted many merchant ships into aircraft-carriers. From the same necessity Britain is reported to be actively building 500 to 1,000-ton sloops for convoying transports.

Small Ships Stressed

In brief, the British navy, with the intensifying submarine menace and no immediate fear of a decisive naval battle, is building smaller defensive type of vessels rather than the larger offensive type of ships.

For the same reason, it is concentrating on the building of patrol ships for the defense of the Dover Strait. The boats are of about 200

(Continued on Page 2)

146 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED BY AXIS

Two Submarines Also Sunk During 1-Week Attack On All Fronts

The composite results of the Axis forces which were gained during one week beginning March 29 and terminating on April 4, were announced by the Italian High Command, according to a Domei report from Rome.

The war results were disclosed as follows:

1. 146 anti-Axis warplanes downed.
   a. 81 of the above total were downed in aerial combats. (41 were downed at the Tunisian front, five over the Mediterranean, and 35 in Germany and other territories of Germany).
   b. 65 of the above total were downed by anti-aircraft fire (11 at the African front, five on the Mediterranean, and 49 in Germany and other territories of Germany).
2. Two anti-Axis war vessels sunk and the two others damaged.
   a. One enemy submarine was sunk by the Luftwaffe, while another was sunk by a German submarine chaser.
   b. One anti-Axis submarine and one anti-Axis speed-boat were damaged by German submarine chasers.
3. Anti-Axis merchantmen, aggregating 114,000 tons, were sunk by the Italian and German forces.
   a. The German submarines accounted for the sinking of 103,500 tons.
   b. The Italian submarines were responsible for the sinking of 7,000 tons.
   c. The Italian air forces sank 4,000 tons.

Nanking Branch Opens

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 5.—The Nanking and Soochow branches of the Financial Control Board, which were established here several months ago, are now functioning.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF FOOD HITS INDIA

Famine Threatening People Due to Confiscation of Supply by British

India is now confronted by a dreadful famine which is threatening to be the most miserable case of destitution in the history of India all of which is due to the confiscation of foodstuffs by the British expeditionary forces in India, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Monday in relaying a wire from New Delhi.

Outside of those food commodities which have been rationed by the provincial authorities, no foodstuff is allowed to be shipped across the border of Assam, it was ordered by the provincial Government of Assam.

The same grave situation is threatening Bihar Province, and at a certain mining district in this province, labor strikes have been started due to the dearth of foodstuffs and the low wages which are not sufficient for subsistence.

Numerous demonstrations have flared up again in Calcutta particularly since the recent resignation of abdul Kasem Fazal Hag from the premiership of Bengal Province, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Monday in relaying a wire from Calcutta.

It is reported that in Calcutta a group of indignant Indians assaulted and capsized a bus filled with policemen, injuring numerous persons.

Furthermore, the dispatch added that villagers of two outlying communities in the Federated States started a riot in opposition to the fine which was imposed upon the communities but the rioters were finally suppressed by the British troops.

Chinese Leave Canton

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 5.—The fourth group of Chinese nationals to be permitted to return to their native provinces from Hongkong by sea left here recently on their homeward voyage. The first group left the former British port on March 17.

BRITISH PUBLIC IRED AS EDEN FAILS AGAIN

Deep Disappointment Over Latest Fiasco Seen; Envoy's Position Endangered

Because British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden's three-week flying visit to America and Canada from which he returned to London on Sunday has ended in complete failure and has brought forth no results whatsoever, the British public is deeply disappointed. Just as Sir Stafford Cripps was driven down into an unimportant post after he failed to serve satisfactorily in the Indian problem in his post as Lord Privy Seal Eden's position has apparently become extremely shaky, a Stockholm report to the Mainichi revealed on Monday.

The main point in Eden's mission was to adjust satisfactorily the relations between America and Britain, and the Soviet Union, and to establish a new organ through which a closer cooperation could be brought about among the anti-Axis nations. Eden, however, failed to accomplish what was expected of him.

Informed circles are of the opinion that the principle reason for Eden's failure lay in his idealism. Concerning this the British magazine, Economist, declared recently, "Because the realist, Winston Churchill, flatly refuses to discuss problems of the future with Eden, the youth of the Cabinet, Eden's position in the Cabinet is exceedingly unstable. Considering the type of experts Eden took with him on his recent trip, it can be understood that one of the important topics discussed at Washington concerned something far in the future."

Just as Prime Minister Churchill's political enemy, Cripps, was driven down into the post of Aircraft Production Secretary after he failed in the Indian problem, Eden too is apparently going along a similar path.

Both Cripps and Eden were nothing but Churchill's messengers. The solution of post-war problems is theoretically very important, its form is beautiful and it may serve to bolster the anti-Axis nations' morale. But what is more important is how to lead the present situation in their favor.

It must be said that it is natural for the Soviet Premier Josef Stalin not to lend ear to such lethargic discussions as of post-war problems and that he does not allow himself to be influenced by America and Britain.

R.A.F. Bombs Rotterdam

Severe casualties were suffered in the indiscriminate bombing of Rotterdam on March 28 by the Royal Air Force, the total of those who met death in the raid as has been learned until Monday reaching 227 persons, it was reported from The Hague, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

CHINESE EXHORTED BY CULTURAL BODY

Stirred by Mission From Japan To Work for New Culture For East Asia

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, April 5.—The Cultural Mission to China, headed by Dr. On Shinoya, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, sent by the Society of International Cultural Relations in honor of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, has done much toward stimulating the interest of the Chinese in cooperating with Japan in the establishment of a system of culture for Greater East Asia.

The group has already met the representatives of the cultural world of China and had an exhaustive discussion of plans for an interchange of culture between Japan and China and the establishment of a culture in China in keeping with the new conditions which have developed in that country.

The second anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking last year was marked by the concentration of the energy of cultural organizations in China on the fight against British and American culture.

This struggle of China to purify the country from all American and British cultural influence has been successful to an extent which would justify it in turning its attention to the establishment of a new culture for Greater East Asia in cooperation with Japan.

Larger Task Undertaken

Under the arrangement the Cultural Mission to China has made with the leaders of cultural organizations in China, the fourth year after the return of the National Government to Nanking will be a year marked by a larger role played by China in the construction of a new cultural system for Greater East Asia.

One cannot hope to see the birth of a new culture where an old system of education rules.

Much is signified by the decision of the National Government of China to purge all the schools in China of all smacking of America and Britain.

For one thing it means that there is the end of the anti-Japanese education which General Chiang Kai-shek did so much to promote when he was head of the National Government. For another, it shows that the National Government has decided that the time has come to prepare the way to a full part in the construction of the Greater East Asiatic culture by purifying the school from American and British influence.

The entry of China in the War of Greater East Asia on January 9 led to a marked increase in activity in China toward reforming school education to be in accord with the spirit of East Asia.

Measures for the reform of school education in China in the direction desired were discussed at the third educational council which was held in Nanking toward the end of February. The sort of school education desired by the National Government which sponsored the conference was indicated in the address by President Wang Ching-wei which opened the meeting. He said that the wartime education of China should be such as to stimulate the spirit of the new people's movement.

Realize Responsibility

To the cultural circles of China things are not generally clear yet. But they are agreed about one thing. They are alive to the fact that China has got to do something to help create a culture peculiar to East Asia.

There are two things to account for the interest shown by the cultural leaders of China in the creation of a new cultural structure for China. One is the elimination of all sorts of cultural activity of an anti-Japanese character from the International Settlement in Shanghai.

The other is the Greater East Asiatic literary conference held in Tokyo last fall. The Chinese literary men who attended the meeting were greatly impressed by the vigor with which the literary circles of Japan were carrying on the movement to call into being a cultural system fit for Greater East Asia. The first thing they did when they were back in China was to move to make their friends become interested to cooperate with the Japanese men of letters in purging East Asia of American and British cultural influence and in creating a cultural system grounded on the spirit of Asia for Greater East Asia.

Leave for Peking

Domei

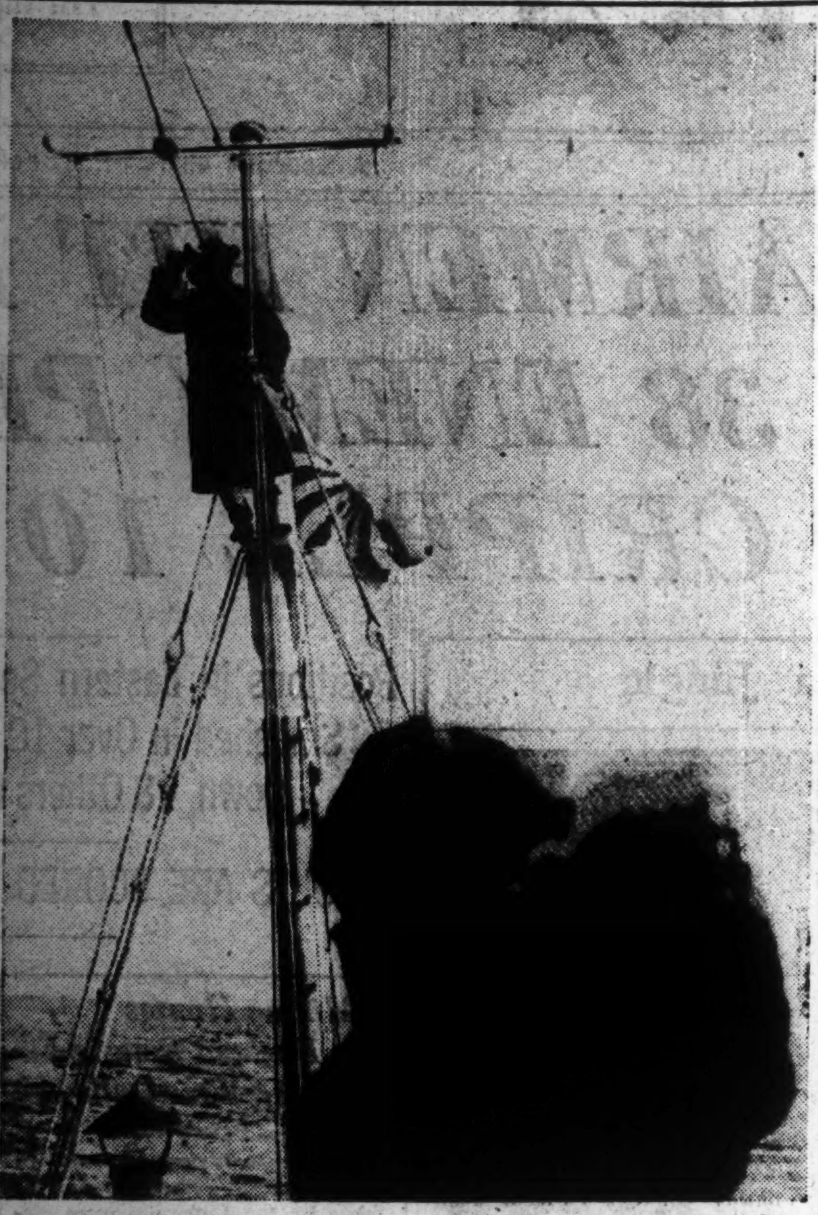
NANKING, April 6.—Members of the Japanese cultural mission, including Ryozo Hiranuma, member of the House of Peers, Kiyoshi Nobutoki, member of the Imperial Academy of Art, and Tadataka Ikezaki, member of the Lower House, left here for Peking on Sunday.

Another party of the same mission consisting of Sho Saito, professor of Toyo University, Toyo Ogushi, noted critic, and three others left for Shanghai the same morning, while Saneatsu Mushakoji member of the Imperial Academy of Art, and Tetsuzo Tanikawa, professor of Hosei University, left for Peking on Monday afternoon.

Meanwhile, Dr. Atsushi Shionoya, professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University and leader of the Japanese mission, is expected to leave for Shanghai this morning.

It is recalled that the Japanese cultural mission recently arrived here to participate in the observance of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking.

Alert Against Hostile Planes



The photo shows "eagle eyes" of men aboard a Japanese patrol boat on the Pacific ever alert against the approach of any enemy aircraft. (Passed by Navy Ministry.)

Ceremony Planned for 150 Nationals Who Have Died So Far in Enemy Lands

For the 150 Japanese who have died unfortunately through cruel treatment in enemy lands, solemn ceremonies will be observed at 1 p.m. on Friday at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The rites will be supported by the Board of Information and sponsored jointly by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Committee for Japanese Residents in Enemy Lands, and the Koa Religious Federation.

The ceremonies, for the repose of the souls of about 150 Japanese who so far are known to have died in enemy lands, will be opened by Chief Secretary Tsurukichi Maruyama of the Committee. After sacred music and ablution services, representatives of the Shinto Union and the Dai Nippon Buddhist Association will present messages to the spirits. Representatives of the Nippon Christian Association and the Tokyo Islam group will offer flowers.

Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani will present the funeral addresses, and a representative of the families of those who have passed will answer. The services will be closed by Takakore Mitsui, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Koa Religious Federation.

After the services, the motion picture "Opium War" will be shown.

Enemy Losses In Ships Seen Beyond Output

(Continued from Page 1)

tons, just capable of carrying 40 to 100 troops and a heavy tank. They are said to be actively engaged in training at Plymouth and vicinity.

This brings one to the question: where is the main strength of the British fleet? Most of the capital ships are probably at Scapa Flow, Plymouth and Portsmouth for the defense of the British Isles. At least four or five battleships must be constantly held in readiness against a possible German attack.

Sometimes news is received that a fleet of, say, two battleships, two aircraft carriers, several cruisers and 20 destroyers lies at anchor at Gibraltar; that several battleships are off South Africa; that only cruisers are to be seen off Alexandria or that several battleships were located off Ceylon. Their movements naturally change with the course of the war and their precise positions are difficult to ascertain.

According to the announcements of the British authorities, merchant ships are being built at the rate of 2,500,000 tons a year but this seems to be a total for both war and merchant ships. The most Britain can build in the way of merchant ships alone is probably about 1,500,000 tons, or more likely 1,250,000 tons. Putting the maximum shipbuilding capacity for war and merchant ships together at 3,000,000 a year, the greater part is no doubt taken up by naval building. Britain, as has been said, is leaving it to the United States to build merchant ships, while it is giving full play to its naval building capacity. Britain has investments in merchant shipyards in America, while its own merchant shipbuilding capacity has declined since the outbreak of war. Its building equipment is generally obsolete and it takes some three months to build one merchant ship, which is utterly inadequate to cover the alarming losses from German submarine attacks.

NEUTRALITY STRESSED BY SWEDISH JOURNALS

Support Prime Minister's Stand on Abiding by Pact With Germany

The Swedish press on Monday morning completely supported the Swedish Prime Minister Dr. Per Albin Hansson's broadcast on Sunday in which he reiterated the Swedish policy to adhere strictly to the pact between Sweden and Germany concerning the re-shipment of goods through Sweden, according to a Domei report from Stockholm on Monday.

For example, the paper Nya Daglight Allehanda, completely agreeing with Dr. Hansson declared, "Dr. Hansson asserted that that there was no need for the small number of politicians and newspapers egged on by the anti-Axis nations to say this or that about problems which concern the future of the nation.

"But war mongers who dance to the tune played by the anti-Axis Powers are entrenched today in the foreign office and in the Diet. Dr. Hansson also stressed that the pact between Sweden and Germany for re-shipment of goods through Sweden was itself not a very desirable one but that it should be solved starting only from the Swedish Government's policy of holding firmly to neutrality. That we believe is absolutely correct."

DOCTORS MEET AT OKAYAMA

The inaugural meeting of the Dai-Nippon Aero-Medicine Association was held on Tuesday morning at the first auditorium of the Okayama Medical College with the attendance of Vice-Admiral Higotaro Tanaka, Director of the Medical Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, states Domei.

Following the inaugural function, reports on the results of researches conducted by authorities on aero-medicine were given.

Wednesday's meeting will be devoted to the results of the research work carried out by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Horiguchi of the Medical Affairs Bureau and other medical men on various phases of aero-medical science.

U.S. FORCES DISLIKED IN OCCUPIED REGIONS

Too Arrogant, Cause Starvation and Not Welcomed As Saviours

The American woman journalist, Dorothy Thompson, in one of her countless articles asserted the following: "Wherever the diplomats of our country go they are gladly welcomed as guarantors of democracy," according to the Noon Extra.

"The truth is that throughout the world the United States is more thoroughly disliked with every new day," she declared. "The more they expand, the greater becomes the friction with the peoples concerned. They are arrogant wherever they appear, render life more expensive, and encroach upon the living space of the local populations. They demoralize people with their bribes and destroy the native political and economic order.

"This evidences itself in all countries from the Rio Grande down to Cape Horn. Anyone who has had occasion to have a heart to heart talk with South Americans will know the true, never varying verdict of these peoples on Roosevelt. They say the ancient Spanish and Portuguese culture of our country, the religion of our people, the moral axioms of our State are being undermined by Hollywood's immorality and the practices of the American-Jewish black-guards.

Thoroughly Detested

"After Roosevelt's landing in North Africa, the United States Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, in one of his numerous declarations asserted: "Our soldiers and sailors are welcome because they come to help." The truth is that wherever Roosevelt's soldiers put in an appearance in the European, African, or Middle Eastern sphere, they rapidly incur the hatred of the population, or are at least thoroughly detested by the latter.

One may ask the Icelanders whether the dollars and the Americans have brought them happiness, or whether they have not destroyed the very foundations of Icelandic morals and ethics.

"Ask the Northern Irish or the British what they think of the Yankees who swaggeringly strut about, throw money away, are thoroughly tactless, and destroy all morals; who cause prices to go up, and thus far have done nothing in military respect.

Peace Disturbed

"Ask the Moroccans, Algerians, and Tunisians, who up to November 8, 1942, had peace in their countries which since due to the invasion of the Americans and British, which was absolutely contrary to international law, have become another war theater. One may ask the population of those towns and villages in North Africa that until a few months ago were living in deepest peace and now have turned into heaps of ruins.

"Ask the next of kin of those countless natives who have fallen victims to the war, or who, with serious injuries, are laid up in hospitals. And ask the Mohammedans whose places of worship were destroyed by the air attacks of the Americans.

"The garrulous spouse of the President of the United States declared in a message that the American soldiers will bring happiness to the world especially in their capacity as carriers of freedom from want and fear. The truth is that wherever Roosevelt's soldiers have gained a foothold they are bringing about want and inspire fear instead of bringing freedom from want and fear.

Freedom Curtailed

"Wherever they make an appearance the freedom of the population is curtailed. Men are being pressed into compulsory labor or even into military duties. Women are being insulted, and peaceful homes desecrated. All promises to bring foodstuff and oil soon evidence themselves for what they are, namely empty propaganda.

"Instead, the Americans are bringing want and starvation for they are living on the countries that they occupied ruthlessly requisition right and left, and have only one aim: To exploit these territories for themselves.

Buys Turk Tobacco

BUDAPEST.—Hungary will purchase from Turkey this year 2,000,000 kilograms of tobacco, while additional large quantities are to be bought in Bulgaria. Hungary's requirements of high grade tobacco for the current year will thus be fully covered.

Army Airmen Blast 38 Enemy Warplanes

(Continued from Page 1)

announced in the Imperial Headquarters announcement, two enemy vessels were overturned in the raid carried out on Buthidaung on that morning.

Complete Medical Service Guards Health Aboard Reich Auxiliary Ship

Doctors Aboard Warship Ready for Anything; Even Roentgen and Dental Apparatuses Are Carried To Keep Crew in Perfect Condition

The last German war communique of 1942 announced after a year's interval successes of German auxiliary cruisers. These vessels were formerly merchantmen which have been equipped for their special task of sailing the seas as auxiliary cruisers. They are a source of grave anxiety to the enemy, for not only do they menace his merchant shipping, but they also keep occupied a considerable part of his naval forces.

These auxiliary cruisers sail the seven seas for months on end and sometimes even for years during which time they are entirely dependent upon their own resources.

This naturally gives rise to the question, as to how the health of the crews can stand the long strain of such undertakings. Involuntarily, one recalls the long sea voyages undertaken by traders and explorers in past centuries, when more often than not, diseases, above all the dreaded scurvy, carried off the greater part of the crews and wrecked the plans of many explorers and expeditions.

In the case of auxiliary cruisers it is no exaggeration either to state that the success of such enterprises entirely depends upon the health of the crews manning the ships.

Adequate Preparations Important

For this reason some facts about the medical service aboard these vessels are certain to be of universal interest. First of all, adequate preparations are of the most vital importance. The medical service must be perfectly organized from the very start with a view toward meeting unforeseen emergencies.

This task falls to the two medical officers in charge—one of them a surgeon—and to their specially selected efficient personnel.

Thus the medical officers who are to be responsible for the smooth running of the medical service on board an auxiliary cruiser, have already taken an active part in the preparations for their future activity.

The doctors themselves supervise the equipping of the hospital and of their dressing stations with instruments, bandages, necessary medicines, etc., all of which are selected with the knowledge that the ship in question must be supplied with the necessary medical appliances for an indefinite period of time.

During these weeks of preparation it is advisable for the medical officers to study the crew carefully. The strain of the approaching expedition can only be endured by men who have stood the test of a thorough medical examination and have been pronounced both physically and mentally fit for it.

It would be a terrible handicap to the ship's community of keen able seamen, welded together in an enterprise that means life or death to them, if one member of the crew were to prove unfit for the strain when the ship is already on the way on a voyage that may last for months or even years. When the date for sailing approaches, the ship's doctor must be able to assure his commander that nothing of the kind can possibly occur.

Responsibility Heavy

When the ship finally leaves the harbor, the medical officer starts on one of the finest jobs a ship's doctor could wish for. He is proud of his responsibility as medical adviser of the ship's commander and for the physical fitness of the crew over a protracted period. His work above all consists in the conscientious direction and supervision of the medical service on board the ship.

From the very outset, it must be assumed that the vessel will have to take on board crews and passengers of ships that have been sunk and it is vital to see to it that the ship's own crew is inocculated in time against dangerously infectious diseases, such as typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera, etc.

When shipwrecked foreign passengers are taken on board the auxiliary cruiser, they receive a similar treatment as a precautionary measure. Moreover, the rapid change of climatic conditions necessitates a careful supervision of clothing, particularly at the time when tropical or arctic regions are entered.

In the same way the food has to be adapted to climatic conditions, a matter for which a committee is responsible in which the ship's doctor also has a say. It is his task, for instance, to calculate the amount of calories to be supplied and to decide whether the daily rations contain the necessary amount of vitamins. If because of prolonged cruising operations and the consequent shortage of fresh fruits and vegetables, the ship's doctor has to see to it that the men are supplied with vitamins in another form.

Knows Crew's Health

The medical officer knows exactly the state of the crew's health, for he controls the men's weight and inspects them regularly so as to be able to judge their physical fitness. He keeps under observation any of the seamen who show symptoms of illness. Every morning there is a sick parade with subsequent treatment of those who are ill. The same diagnostic and therapeutic appliances are used as on shore. Even a Roentgen apparatus is available.

Patients who have to be confined to bed are treated in the clean and pleasant ship's hospital and are cared for by a well-trained medical personnel. There is also an isolation ward for patients suffering from infectious diseases. As there is always a danger of tropical diseases, the ship's doctor has already received special training at the Hamburg Institute for ship and tropical diseases.

No less important is the dental service. Much is being done in this respect on board auxiliary cruisers, for regular and proper care of the teeth is vital to the crew's health and fitness in general.

Equally important on such long voyages is the study of the men's physical condition. The ship's doctor and the superior officers are responsible to the commander of the ship in this matter.

Problems Often Arise

We already mentioned the taking on board of crews and passengers from other ships. Since their number sometimes runs into hundreds, the commander and the ship's doctor are often faced with difficult problems. In order to prevent the spreading of infectious diseases—one need only think of the devastating effects of one single case of typhoid, if it were not diagnosed in time—foreign passengers and crews are thoroughly cleansed, after which they are medically examined, inoculated and in cases of infectious diseases immediately isolated.

These shipwrecked foreigners have their sick parade and their medical treatment in the same way as the ship's crew. Since an auxiliary cruiser does not give up the game as lost until it is torpedoed there are frequently a number of men, more or less severely injured, who have to undergo a surgical operation. Quite often these men, on recovering from their severe wounds have spent the whole of their convalescence on board an auxiliary cruiser where in some cases they were even provided with temporary artificial legs.

Women and children too are often among the shipwrecked passengers and preparations have to be made even for this contingency. When an enemy merchant ship has been captured, or sunk, the ship's hospital has to work at top speed.

Must Instruct Personnel

In addition to their daily routine with its precautionary measures, sick parade and medical treatment, the medical officers have still another equally important task to perform, namely, the regular instruction of their medical personnel, of the auxiliary stretcher bearers and in fact of the whole crew, for they all are to be ready at all times for any emergencies.

The medical service has more than proved its efficiency in carrying out this particularly responsible task, for it has been found that the crews of auxiliary cruisers after long months at sea returned home as physically fit as when they first set out on their long voyages. Modern medical science is ever on the alert to utilize the latest results of researches in the prevention of diseases on board these ships. "The main thing is to be ready for anything" could well be the motto for the medical service on board auxiliary cruisers.

FOE GREATLY WORRIED BY MENACE OF U-BOATS

New Type Convoy Ships Being Built as Counter-Measure To Fight Submarines

The anti-Axis forces are in a dire distress in frantically trying to find some means to cope with the omnipotent U-boats, it was declared by a New York correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who reported on the conference which was held in Washington to formulate some counter-measures for the menace of the Axis submarines, according to a Zurich dispatch to Domei on Monday.

"The construction of new type convoy ships is now being pushed," he said. "However, it will be in the latter part of the current year that these craft will be prepared to combat the Axis submarines. Therefore, until the time of their completion, we must expect additional and increased losses of anti-Axis vessels."

With the coming of autumn, the dispatch commented, it is natural that submarine operations be limited, and with the completion of the new type convoy ships being anticipated at fall, logical reasoning would show that the anti-Axis forces are without any weapon to combat the Axis submarine menace.

African Front Sees Contact By Axis Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

velled by the purposeful reports from London speaking of an alleged preparation for the evacuation of Tunisia by the Axis troops. Despite the extraordinary successes of the Axis forces it must, of course, be assumed that the Anglo-American attacks against the southeastern Tunisian territory will be continued.

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U.S. GREED FOR LAND SCORED BY TAMURA

Denials of Territorial Ambitions Contradictory to Historical Evidences

Despite its consistent disavowals of territorial ambitions, the United States has been one of the most rapacious countries in the world, writes Dr. Kosaku Tamura, after a comprehensive study of the American foreign and territorial policies in an article contributed to the Nippon Sangyo.

The writer points out that since September 3, 1783, when the Peace of Versailles, and Paris was signed, or exactly 160 years ago, the United States has been expanded to five times its former size and that its population has increased by 43 times. He corroborates his opinion that the United States is not a pious, benevolent friend of the weak by quoting John Bassett Moore, American authority on international law.

"John Bassett Moore stated that although the American people has a dislike for imperialism, there is nothing in American history which would support this conclusion. In spite of their assertion that the United States harbors no territorial ambitions, their history is one filled with conflicting evidences."

The writer points out that the independence of America was gained by resort to arms and that in the subsequent 160 years, it threw down the gage of battle five times and even had a civil war.

Peace of Paris

"With the conclusion of the Peace of Paris, the United States was born, comprising then of only 13 states. In the south, Florida still remained under Spanish jurisdiction. The population of the United States then was a mere 3,000,000 (the census was not carried out till 1790) but the 13 colonies were larger in size than the Japanese Empire, including Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto.

"Within 20 years after its founding, America's territorial size was doubled by various means. On April 30, 1803, America bought Louisiana from Napoleon I at the price of 60,000,000 francs, and agreed to foot 20,000,000 francs demanded as indemnity by Americans from the French Government. Then, exactly 16 years later, the American Government acquired Florida from Spain for $5,000,000. In 1836, it dismembered Texas from Mexico by establishing an independent republic there which was made a member of the union in 1845 by a joint resolution of Congress.

"The decade after 1840 may truly be called the era of imperialistic expansion. In 1846, the demarcation of the Oregon territory was concluded between the United States and Britain and now, for the first time, the territory of the United States extended to the Pacific. In the same year, it enterd into hostilities with Mexico and acquired as a result of a treaty concluded two years later, the wide strip of territory known as California.

Alaska Bought

"The American Government, on March 30, 1867, signed a treaty with Russia by which the latter agreed to cede Alaska and the Aleutians for a sum of $7,200,000. This unexpected acquisition of these territories completely baffled the American public. No particular motive seemed to have prompted the Government but it is a well known fact that the Secretary of State in Lincoln's cabinet was the outstanding promoter of this move. He was convinced that these territories afforded the United States keen stepping-stones to East Asia. He was one of the first stateamen in the United States to realize the importance of the Pacific and admitted that this large body of ocean, its coastal regions and islands would form the future stage for political actions. At the time of the purchase of Alaska, no one realized the value of the acquisition.

"Only five months after the purchase of Alaska, Captain William Reynolds formally occupied Midway Island. The Japanese Government was notified of this action 33 years later through the American Ambassador residing in Tokyo.

"In 1872, five years after the occupation of Midway, Captain Mead landed at Pago-Pago in Samoa and concluded an agreement with the native chieftain by which he obtained a special right to utilize the harbor as an American naval base. President Grant submitted the agreement to the Upper House for approval but no action was taken on it. A formal agreement was signed in 1878. In 1889, the Samoan Islands were placed under the joint control of the United States, Germany and Britain but in view of the impracticability of the system, the Islands were divided at the suggestion of Germany in 1889. America reserved the right over Pago-Pago. The capital purpose of obtaining the harbor was purely strategical.

Pearl Harbor Seized

"America further acquired the right to build a naval base at Pearl Harbor. In 1893, there was a political revolution in Hawaii, with the consequent overthrow of the existing government. President Harrison succeeded in concluding an agreement to annex the Hawaiian Islands. The same agreement was submitted to the Upper House for approval, but no definite measure was taken. Again in 1897 a renewed annexation plan was submitted to the Upper House. While the issue of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was being discussed in the Senate, the Spanish-American War broke out on April 19, 1898. The victory of the Battle of Manila in the following year accelerated the value of the Islands and the necessity of occupying them was eagerly discussed. In urgent need of securing the immediate approval of the annexation proposal, the joint resolution process was adopted. Against the government's anticipation, the resolution was passed by both Houses. Thus, August 12 of the same year found the Hawaiian Islands losing its sovereign power, being formally placed under the jurisdiction of the American Government.

"The year 1898 saw America turning a new page in its history. With the occupation of the Philippines, America joined a group of imperialistic nations. The plan for the occupation of the Philippines was first advocated by Theodore Roosevelt, then Undersecretary of the Navy, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Beveridge, and Alfred Mahan. The American masses who were even ignorant of the existence of the archipelago were suddenly awakened to the importance of those islands by the memorable victory in the Battle of Manila. The American businessmen and particularly missionaries, responding to the expansion maneuvers of their country, stated, "From the sense of moral obligation America was forced to become a part of the Asiatic nations. All the missionaries residing in Asia are most grateful for the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes in East Asia."

P. I. Issue Discussed

The advisability of formal occupation of the Philippines was then clamorously discussed in the Upper House. Some Senators such as Tilton, Spooner and Hoyle strongly protested against the occupation of the islands for fear that America might be involved in the whirlwind of the Asiatic political complications. However, the expansionists, Beveridge and others, claimed bombastically that the American Navy could link the Philippines and the American mainland no matter how far they were separated from each other. President William McKinley hesitated for awhile but finally decided in favor of the expansionists.

"Mahan, an extreme worshipper of the British Empire, became fully aware of the fact that the greatness of the Empire lay in its strong Navy and colonial possessions. He expounded the necessity of having strong naval forces and of occupying areas of colonial possessions for America if it were to become a great empire.

"The occupation of the Philippines marked the first step in the construction of the imperialistic State and further spurred the interest of the Americans in acquiring the command of the waters. Gradually America strengthened Manila militarily in parallel with the British maneuvers to fortify Hongkong.

"Guam Island was ceded to America by the Peace Treaty of December 10, 1898 signed in Paris between America and Spain. In 1899 an American warship occupied Wake Island. Thus, America's advance in the Pacific was conducted regularly and more speedily than expected. Numerous islands were utilized as bridges to link the American and Asiatic Continents.

Controls Caribbean

The Spanish-American War accorded America the opportunity to secure the control of the Caribbean Sea as well as to lay a firm foundation for its colonial policy in the Pacific. America, not being satisfied with her newly acquired possessions in the Pacific, took over the control of Puerto Rico and threatened Spain's sovereignty in Cuba. Thus, America successfully established an invincible position in the West Indies.

"Harboring insatiable ambition in Asia, which was greatly prompted by the occupation of the Philippines, America openly supported John Hay's Open Door Policy in 1899, the fact which testified to America's great design in China. As early as two years after the founding of the Independent Republic, America dispatched the Empress of China to Canton and since then America's interest in the commercial relations with China had been steadily increased. Secretly designing to remove all possible obstacles which might obstruct America's advance into China, it made its intention known to the world by announcing the Open Door Policy in China. The American precaution and jealousy of other nations undoubtedly induced it to resort to this policy. America did not set up its special sphere of influence in any part of China as other nations, but it exercised its influence on entire China. America was confident that with the opening of the entire Chinese market for fair play, the American industry could compete with its rivals in commercial competition. The American Open Door Policy, camouflaged as a defensive measure, was in reality nothing less than a maneuver to colonize China by checking the other nations' ambitions. Intrinsically, the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door Policy were one and the same.

"At the time that the Yangtze Commercial Agreement was concluded between Britain and Germany in 1900, a German Acting-Foreign Minister wrote to Count Bulow, disclosing America's machinations in the Pacific, 'The British statesmen and particularly businessmen must have suspected the American intrigue to monopolize the Chinese market and to seize the control of the Pacific. It was none other than its ambition in the Pacific that induced it to make such a great sacrifice and expend such an enormous sum of money to secure the Philippines in its hands. The Open Door Policy is like a protective policy, nay, it is like a prohibitory tariff system?

Cunning Policy

"John Hay in 1890 openly remarked that those who understood China would lead the international policies for the next 500 years. By occupying the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific America secretly aimed at extending its influence in China and by building the strategic base in the islands in the Pacific it prepared itself to stretch its tentacles to China. America, by advocating the Open Door Policy, cunningly schemed to leave China as it was till it itself should become fully strengthened to control China.

"On July 3, 1900, on the heel of the Boxers Rebellion, even before the siege of Tientsin and Peking was ended, John Hay sent out an official circular revealing the American policy in dealing with the Rebellion to all the nations concerned in the following vein, 'America wishes lasting safety and peace be secured for China, its territorial integrity and administrative security be maintained, every privilege promised to the nations in friendly relationship with China be guaranteed by means of agreements and international law, and such policy as to insure the fair and equal chance of trading with various regions of China be firmly established.'

"In the same year on November 19, John Hay contradicting his former statement dispatched a telegraphic instruction to the American Ambassador to China, which follows: In view of an urgent necessity of possessing a naval base on the coast of China in case of war, the Secretary of Navy most enthusiastically wishes you to secure at an earliest date a naval base in Fukien Province. Hay's instruction was testimony to America's territorial and political ambition in China. Hay who called himself the champion of status quo in China, openly discarding his previous policy, resorted to the policy of spoliation. Regarding Fukien Province, China in 1898 promised Japan that the former would not cede or lease any part of the Province to any foreign nations in view of its important strategic value. The American Ambassador upon receiving the above-mentioned instruction reminded the American Government of China's previous promise to Japan in 1898. Then, Secretary of State Hay issued a telegraphic instruction to the American Ambassador to Japan wishing him to find out whether Japan would object to the negotiations with China for a base in Fukien.

"The Japanese Government refused by stating: 'Japan harbors no territorial ambition in China. On the contrary, its policy is to guard China's territorial integrity. Japan is satisfied with America's recent manifestation of the same policy, elucidated by the Secretary of State. The territorial integrity of China can most effectively be protected by not receiving any advantageous positions in China either by America or Japan. For these reasons, Japan wishes America to give up immediately its proposed design in China.'

Panama Issue

"The construction of the Panama canal occupied the attention of the Governments of Britain and the United States. By the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty of 1850 Britain still maintained its right to make the construction of the canal a joint British-American enterprise and to conduct the administration and defense of the canal on an equal basis. The official recognition of the American supremacy in canalizing Panama was recognized by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901. During fifty years since then America strengthened its influence in the Pacific by acquiring Alaska, the Aleutians, the Midway Islands the Samoan Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Guam and Wake. The extreme inconvenience experienced by the American warship, Oregon, at the time of the Spanish-American War, in reaching the Philippines spurred the Americans to undertake the canalization without delay. In 1903 the American staff members of the Panama Railway Company rose in revolution. Only three days after the revolution had been started, President Theodore Ioosevelt recognized the revolutionary regime and concluded a treaty by which the United States was granted in perpetuity, the use, occupation, and control of a zone of the width of 10 miles for the construction, maintenance, operation, and direction of the canal Later President Roosevelt confessed that he had speeded up the conclusion of the same Treaty for the purpose of presenting it as an unavoidable decision to the Congressional session.

"No words are needed to show that the revolution and the ensuing events were all cleverly schemed by America. The American Government which, by just and fair measures, could not seize the right to launch the enterprise found the only way of achieving its great ambition by resorting to dramatic intrigue. The construction of the Panama Canal was immediately started and in 1914 some ten years later, it was formally opened. At the outset of the construction America propagated that it was saving itself of the inconvenience of establishing two fleets. However, upon the completion of the canal, America built up a larger fleet.

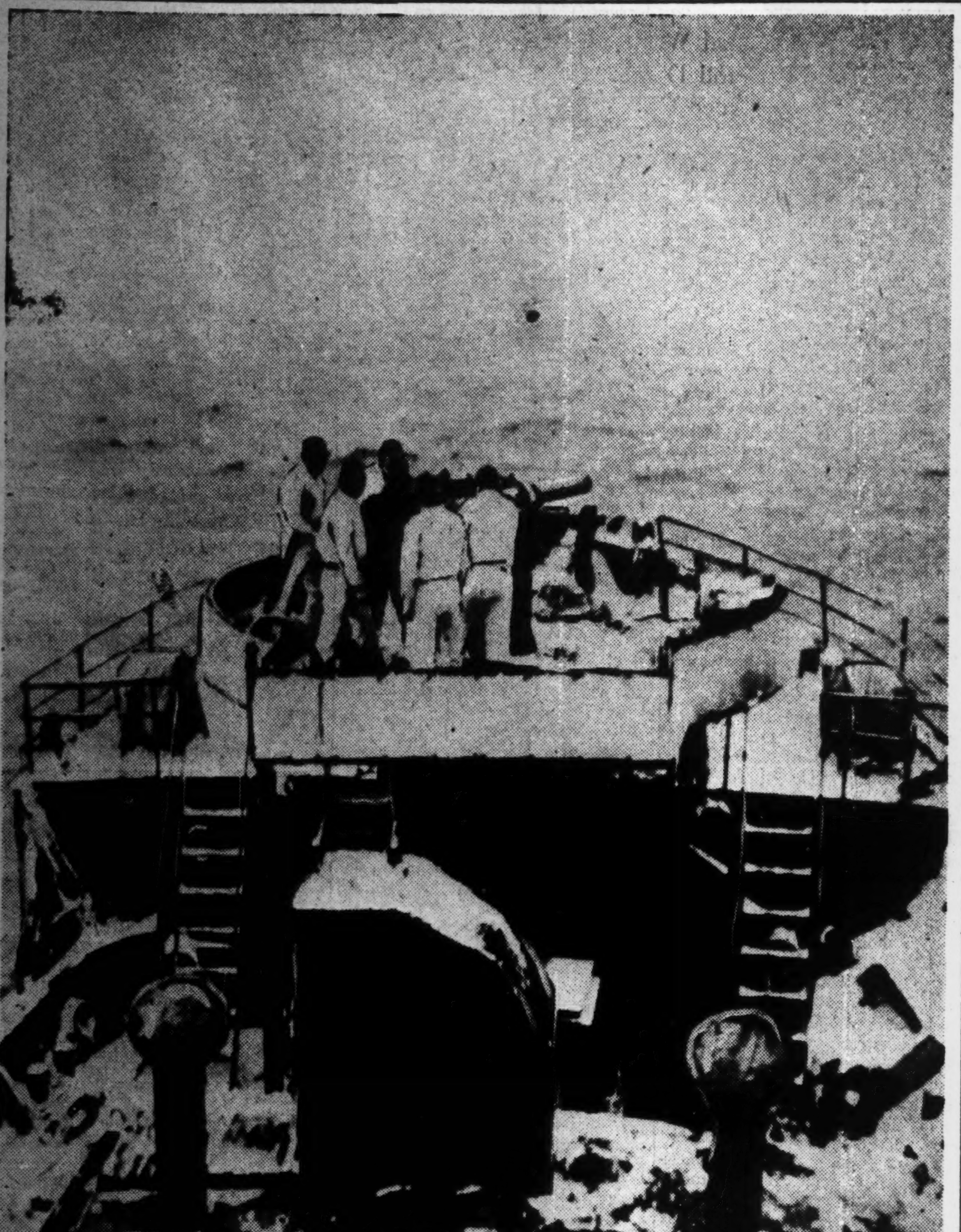
Acquires Virgin Isles

"In 1917 President Woodrow Wilson at a Congress session, requesting America's participation in war, publicly vaunted that America entertained no territorial ambitions or desire for indemnity or compensation. True to his boasting, the President demanded no territory or indemnity at the Peace Treaty in Paris. Prior to the participation in the war, American concluded the exchange of ratifications with Denmark, regarding the purchase of the islands in the West Indies. Thus America, by paying $25,000,000 obtained he Virgin Islands which were indispensably important as naval bases. The acquisition of the Virgin Islands completed the control of strategic zone in the Carribean Sea, which was previously controled by lesser nations. The purchase of the Islands with an enormous amount of money, thrice more than that paid for Alaska, attests to the strategic value of the islands.

"The latest ttrritorial expansion of America was the Canton and Enderbury Islands located between the Hawaiian Islands and Australia which were put under the joint administration of Britain and America.

"America, at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, can be pictured as stretching her greedy tentacles not only to Central and South America, but to the Asiatic Continent by constructing a big navy and establishing bases on islands doting the Pacific."

Prepared for Enemy



Nothing deters the Japanese Navy from holding practice, whether in the frigid north or the tropical south. Above photo shows the crew members of a Japanese warship holding a gunnery practice aboard a snow-covered vessel.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Y.C.A.C. BEATS KOBE IN HOCKEY BY 3 TO 2

Levedag, Dohm Score All Goals for Yokohama at Recreation Field

In a thrilling hockey interport game staged on the Recreation Field in Kobe on Saturday, the Yokohama team, captained by Burmester, downed a fighting Kobe team by the close score of 3 goals to 2. Hard play featured the game and Kobe very nearly pulled an upset by staging a thrilling rally in the closing stages of the game.

By virtue of this victory, the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club chalked up their tenth win since the series was first started in 1917. Kobe, however, is still in the lead as far as interport honors are concerned having won 13 times, while three matches resulted in draws.

Contrary to general expectations, Captain Arratoon's K.R. and A.C. team displayed far more power on Saturday than anticipated and they were distinctly unlucky to lose the game. Both teams were even as far as territorial play was concerned although the losers had far more scoring chances, but their work in front of the goal-mouth was inclined to be erratic. Yokohama, on the other hand, although not up to their usual form, took advantage of every scoring opportunity that came their way.

Arratoon, Behr Shrine

The winning forwards played a disjointed game and their work on the whole was hampered by the close checking methods employed by Captain Arratoon and Behr. They both turned in fine performances and their work on the whole was sorely responsible for the low Yokohama score.

Another outstanding player on the Kobe side was Orth, who was easily the best of the Kobe halves. The Kobe forwards had speed to burn and their combining was pretty to watch but they were inclined to be weak in their shooting.

Levedag and Dohm were the pick of the Yokohama forwards and all the scoring came from these two players. Both Schuette and Wilsing on the two wings rarely saw the ball which probably accounted for the general inefficiency on the Yokohama front line. Dr. Engal, who was playing in the center-half position for Yokohama turned in his usual polished performance and he was easily the best man on the field. The Yokohama backs played up well in the first half but their standard of play fell off badly in the closing stages of the game. Harriss in the Yokohama goal was in top form and some of his saves in the last ten minutes of the game saved the day for Yokohama.

The game opened with Yokohama on the offensive and the first five minutes saw the Kobe defense sorely tested. Play swung around to the other end of the field and Harriss in turn was tested by Bruegemann and Hesse. After 15 minutes of fairly even play, Edu Levedag snapped up a center from Schuette to register the first goal of the game. Both sides staged several offensives but no scoring resulted due to the steady play of both the Yokohama and Kobe backs. Both Dr. Engel and J. Schuette were outstanding for Yokohama in this period. The first half ended with Yokohama holding a 1 to 0 lead.

Upon resuming play, Yokohama started off with a rush and Schmidt in the Kobe goal pulled off a couple of good saves, on shots by Levedag and Burmester. The Kobe forwards by Rodriquez and Bruegemann started to click from this stage and play gradually swung around in Kobe's favor.

Dohm Scores

Hesse on the Kobe right wing was a constant threat and his center's from the wing were both powerful and accurate. Following a breakway, Dohm obtained possession and after taking a return pass from Burmester, he slammed in a chest-high shot for Yokohama's second tally. Back came the Kobe forwards and after severe pressure finally managed to break into the scoring column.

Following some good combining on the part of the Kobe insides, Flaechsenhar took possession of the ball and after splitting the Yokohama defense he beat Harriss who had slid out to intercept. After another five minutes of play, Edu Levedag scored his second and winning goal of the match when he beat Schmidt with a well directed shot that lodged in the corner of the net.

The Kobe forwards came back strong and reduced the lead again when Rodriguez scored after snapping up a rebound off Bruegemann's shot. In the next ten minutes, the losers were literally camped in the Yokohama circle but in spite of all their efforts to obtain the equaliser, they were held off by the good goaltending of Harriss. The game ended with Yokohama winning by the close score of 3 goals to 2.

The teams were:

K.R. and A.C.: Schmidt, V. Arratoon (captain), V. Behr, Orth, Jungers, Mehta, Hesse, Bruegemann, Flaechsenhar, Rodriguez and Remedios.

Y.C. and A.C.: Harriss, E. Levedag, Bellstedt, J. Schuette, Dr. Engel, Fehlen, Schuette, Dohm, Burmester (captain), Edu Levedag and Wilsing.

Referee: Sakamoto and Glombik.

Flays British Employers

LA PAZ.—Bitterly complaining that British and American businessmen were getting rich at the expense of the Bolivian people, the La Paz newspaper La Noche declared in an editorial that since 1931 the price of tin had gone up by about 100 per cent, that of tungsten by 700 per cent and that of gold by no less than 2,800 per cent, while the wages of Bolivian workers who were putting out these materials had remained practically unchanged.

Kansai Notes

A celebration of the birthday of Buddha will be held at the India Club, Kobe, at 3:30 p.m. today under the auspices of the Bharat Hindu Mandir. All members are expected to attend.

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LESSONS in Japanese wanted twice weekly in Tokyo. Apply Box 1, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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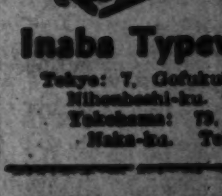

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TRADITION and FOLKLORE

Folklore on Hot Springs

By PROF. KOICHI FUJINAMI
(2)

Not far from the city of Ueda in Nagano Prefecture is Kage Spa. The Chinese ideographs with which the word kage is written indicate the circumstance attending the discovery of this hot spring. Long, long ago, says tradition, a hunter, in quest of game, wandered into the depths of a mountainous district, where he found a deer lying on a grassy patch. On the approach of the hunter the animal made as if to implore him, instead of trying to run away. The huntsman noticed that the poor deer had an injured leg. Beside the animal were rising clouds of vapour. Evidently the wounded deer was resting after a hot spring bath. The legend does not tell us whether or not the hunter took pity on the unfortunate animal and let it alone. But that is of little importance. What is important for our present purpose is that legends of this kind are many and that they all go to show that birds and animals, especially deer which are by nature fond of bathing in the mud, were instinctively alive to the curative value of mineral spring waters, long before man, the lord of creation, came to monopolize their use. It needs but little imagination to understand that the regions in which are found most of our popular hot spring resorts were, at the time of their discovery, seldom visited except by hunters and woodcutters. Those hunters and woodcutters who happened to find mineral springs by seeing injured birds and animals making use of them were pious men, but not scientific enough to think that fur and feather were no less intelligent than mankind. They believed such birds and beasts to be so many messengers sent by God, if indeed they were not the very incarnations of Him. Hence the frequent association, among credulous people, of the medicinal virtue of mineral waters with the miraculous efficacy of prayers offered to gods.

The Kage Spa above referred to is also known as the Springs of Monju, because the wounded deer which was found near the springs was, according to another version of the legend, an incarnation of Monju Bosatsu (Manjusri Bodhisattva), the God of Wisdom and Intellect. We have a number of tales in Japanese folklore showing how hot springs were found by virtue of divine revelations. The commonest of such tales tells how prayers for recovery from a lingering illness are heard, how oracles are given in a dream, and how the person who has offered the prayers sets out on a successful journey in search of the spring revealed in the vision. It is but natural that such prayers should be supposed to have been offered to Yakushi Nyorai and Dainichi Nyorai, two divine healers in Buddhism, and also to Shinto gods of medicine.

Discovered by Priests

It is interesting to note that the discovery of many a mountain spring is credited to celebrated Buddhist priests such as Gyoki Bosatsu (670-749), Kukai, otherwise called Kobo Daishi (774-835), etc. This is due to the fact that in olden days priests used to make a pilgrimage to a lofty peak, which they regarded as sacrosanct, just as do the Japanese people of today. Thus these priests went in for what may nowadays be called hiking and mountaineering. They would wander up hill and down dale, clamber up jagged peaks and venture into the recesses of mountain. It is therefore quite possible that they should come across such things as mineral springs during their wanderings. It seems that diviners sometimes had a share in discovering springs in the days of old, somewhat reminding us of a dowser discovering the presence of underground water with a divining-rod in a country like Australia. There are again stories about generals stumbling upon springs on their expeditions.

IN THE ENEMY CAMP

U. S. Air Bases in China

By TADASHI TERASHIMA
(The Rikugun Gaho)

The second year of the war is finding the enemy camp increasingly intent on wholesale counter-offensives against Japan. While the much heralded ABCD encirclement was shattered to bits in the opening stage of the war, the enemy, falling back on his vaunted productivity, is bent on setting up an iron ring to strangle Japan.

To break through the Solomons, drive a powerful wedge between the East Indies and the Philippines and reach Tokyo—that is the sole aim of the counter-offensive plan. To that end, the American air force in China has been making futile infestations in the vain hope of giving a deterrent effect on the Japanese operations in the Solomons.

On the other hand, Japan's invincible structure is being rapidly strengthened with construction in the occupied areas progressing apace. On January 9, the National Government of China declared war on the United States and Britain.

Resort to Aircraft Carriers

When all land routes for sending aid to Chungking were lost with the interception of the Burma Road and the impossibility of constructing a Central India Road, the enemy betook himself to the makeshift of bringing aircraft by carriers to seas near Japan so that they might bomb Japan and flee into Chungking's air-bases. This was calculated to kill two birds with one stone—bomb and transport.

The thing had little promise of success, yet America had to do it, a fact which proves the difficulty the enemy is having in continuing aid. And it only remains to be said that this piece of tactics was blasted by our air defense units.

All this notwithstanding, the United States is ever alert for a chance for a full-fledged air-raid on Japan. "America's present aircraft productivity is 4,000 a month. At the end of 1943, this will be doubled. Even today, our aircraft productivity far exceeds that of Japan, Germany and Italy combined. The American air force means to raid Japan repeatedly in large formations." So declared Lieutenant-General Henry Arnold, chief of the U.S. Army Aviation Board, at the commencement exercises of the Randolph Aviation College in Texas on December 13, 1942.

Roosevelt's Braggadocianism

"We must not only effect another air-raid on Japan but repeat it again and again. The importance of co-operation with Chungking requires no stressing. Over the 17,000-foot steep mountain range in Burma, America is sending the largest quantity of materials she can even at the risk of occasional blind flight. Last year was a year of defensive. This year shall be a year of offensive." This braggadocianism came from President Roosevelt when he read his message to Congress on January 7.

The enemy may indulge in such braggartism as he pleases. We are more than prepared. But it is necessary for us to remember that the enemy's counter-offensive, if any, will be started in the air.

Let us now take stock of the enemy's air strength in the Chungking-occupied areas. Only the U.S. air force is capable of raising a hand against Japan in aerial combats. Chungking's air force is decidedly inferior both in strength and in equipment, their craft being good only for service on a rear line or for training purposes.

U.S. Air Forces in Chungking

The history of the U.S. air force in the Chungking area dates back to May, 1941, when Colonel-General Cragett visited Chungking. Within hardly a month of the commencement of the Japanese-American negotiations, America had the audacity to make a coalition of the American-Chungking air forces.

Led by Chiang personally, Cragett made a survey of all the air-bases in the Chungking-controlled areas and carried out fundamental renovations, stationing American air units at vital points, with the object of raiding Japan.

It will thus be seen that, after giving all conceivable forms of aid to Chungking, America tried to coerce Japan by building air-bases under her very nose when diplomatic negotiations were in progress. And now, in order to cover up her ignonimous defeats at Pearl Harbor, she accuses Japan of treachery.

America dispatched not only officers and men of the air force, but several hundred engineers. Chungking, on its part, called out all professors and students of science in the universities. Construction materials were sent by America over the Burma Route.

The enemy air-bases were divided into three ways, (1) the front line bases, (2) the second line bases and (3) the rear line bases.

The front line bases were built at Lishui and Chuchou (in Chekiang province), Yushan and Kwanghsin (in Kiangsi province), Chinou and, Fuchou (in Fukien province), Koyang and Kueichi (in Kiangsi province) and elsewhere. Of these, at least the first four were totally demolished in the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations undertaken by the Imperial Forces last summer.

They are equipped with radial concrete runaways 1,500 to 1,800 meters long and 150 meters wide. In some cases, the runaways are concealed in the woods. In most cases, the barracks, hangars, powder-magazines and fuel depots lie scattered in the woods to dodge attacks by the Imperial Air Forces.

The Lishui air-base is the nearest to the mainland of Japan. The whole of Taiwan falls within the 700-kilometer flying range of Soviet SB bombers with Lishui as the starting point. Boeing 17 aircraft, America's vaunted "air citadels," with their 1,600 or 1,700-kilometer flying range can reach between Nagoya and Tokyo in the mainland and the Manchoukuo-Soviet border along the Tumen.

Second Line Bases

Principal among the second line bases are those at Kungchou, Chian, Lean, Nanching (in Chekiang province), Chuchou, Hengyang and Changsha (in Hunan province). They are serviceable as front line bases in case of a raid on Taiwan.

The rear line bases are at Chengtu, Chungking, Hsuchou, Linching, Pipan, Wanhsien, Liangshan and Chiehang (in Szechuen province), Weining, and Kueiyang (in Kweichow province), Kunming, Tali and Yunnan Station (in Yunnan province) and Hsichang (in Sikang Province). They are equipped with modern assembly and repair factories and underground hangars.

Prior to its reorganization on July 4 last year, the American air force in the Chungking-controlled areas was called the American Volunteer Groups with a total force, according to the commander, Colonel-General Chenault, about 200 strong. The A.V.G. was made up of flight officers and men recruited by William Powlie, President of the Inter-Continent Aviation Corporation, which is in sole charge of the export aircraft to Chungking.

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 4 The Cousin Upstairs

It was only a few days ago that Zenbei, the small-goods dealer, had hung up the blue string curtain in front of his shop in Honjo and started business.

Till that summer he had been only a peddler hawking hair-oil and pine-oil. He had been a regular peddler in that district, and now that he had opened a shop, all the women in the neighborhood patronized his business, for they liked his frank, unsophisticated ways, and incidentally his not unattractive looks. And as everyone knows, a shop frequented by women is bound to prosper.

Zenbei was sitting in his shop one day when he caught sight of a young girl hurrying past his blue string curtain. Zenbei knew her to be one of the maids in Kira's household close by in Matsuzaka-cho.

"Hello, Mistress Kume," he called out. "Is it not Mistress Kume of Lord Kira's household?"

Zenbei's voice had the suave familiarity of the trained salesman, and his friends would have found difficulty in recognizing beneath his townsman's apparel the once two-sworded Yogoro Kanzaki.

Kume stopped at once, for she had been waiting for Zenbei to address her, and blushed a blush befitting her eighteen summers.

"What is it, Master Zenbei?" she asked shyly, peeping through the curtain.

"Where did you go to, with such a serious expression?"

"To my house."

"Ha, ha. Then you must have drunk your fill of your mother's milk."

"Of course not. My father is feeling unwell. . . ."

"Anyway, why did you try to pass my shop pretending not to notice me? You grieve me, Mistress Kume, with your haughty airs. . . ."

"Oh dear. Surely I was not pretending anything of the sort."

"Ah, I understand now."

"What is it?"

"It is because I am alone here today. It is because my cousin Emoshichi is not here. . . ."

"Oh, Master Zenbei, how can you say such a thing?"

"You see, although I am a man, I am of a jealous disposition. But come, won't you stop awhile? If you won't, I'll tell all about it to your friends, Mistress Osuzu and Mistress Saeda, when they come here to buy something."

"What are you going to tell about?"

"About Emoshichi."

"Oh dear! You wicked man, there is nothing between Master Emoshichi and me."

Kume lifted up her tamoto (long hanging sleeve) and making as if to strike Zenbei with it, she came into the shop.

"Ha, ha, ha! It's a joke, it's only a joke," laughed Zenbei, pretending to ward off the blow, and pushed forward a cushion for her.

"Don't be offended, Mistress Kume. Please sit down."

"Master Zenbei, everyone says you are a lovable wicked man."

"I can't be both. Please make it one or the other."

"I think you are wicked."

"Well, anyway, you have eyes only for Emoshichi."

"What, again?"

"Do be careful, or you will spill that tea. Come, please have a cup of tea."

"That's why I say you are a wicked man. Oh, look! You have some fine new combs there."

"Shall I show you some made of tortoise-shell?"

"Tortoise-shell? Nonsense. How can a maid-servant buy such things?"

"Why not ask Emoshichi to get you one? He is a relative of mine, and so comes here sometimes to help me. But his family in the country is fairly wealthy, and he does not lack for ready money."

"No. Such an idea is distasteful to me."

"But, Mistress Kume, as a matter of fact, Emoshichi would be only too glad to buy you a comb. He is upstairs now, and I am sure he is listening to your beloved voice right now with bated breath."

Kume was toying with some combs on her lap, and she pretended that she had not heard, but the color slowly mounted in her neck and cheeks.

"Why don't you go upstairs and talk with him? He has a slight cold, and is trying to pass the time reading a book."

"But, but. . . ."

"Is the mansion busy?"

"No, I obtained leave until tonight. . . ."

"Then it's all right. There is a nice shiruko shop a short distance away along this road. Why don't you take him there? He was saying that he would like, to have some shiruko today."

"Is Master Emoshichi really sick?"

"It's nothing serious."

"Then do you think I ought to go and see him? But to be in a room alone with him. . . ."

Kume hesitated.

"You make me impatient," said Zenbei, and taking her by the wrist, showed her up the stairs.

(To Be Continued)

Murata: Father of the Rifle

(The Rikugun Gaho)

A marksman with wizard-like accuracy who with a rifle hit 10 marks in a row at a distance of 300 meters, who shot down a coin thrown up into the air, who in his old age could hold his rifle up with the whole bodily weight of his son at the end of the barrel and still remain erect—such was General Tsuneyoshi Murata, who is remembered with gratitude as the inventor of the Murata rifles.

In the battle of Seinan in the 10th year of Meiji (1877), when Saigo Takamori's men returned in rapid succession to Satsuma, Murata, also a Satsuma man, alone remained in Tokyo. He was accused of infidelity. But the State was uppermost in his heart. He bore insults and devoted himself to the invention of his rifle, which was used in both the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars and won world fame.

While on a round-the-world trip, he took part in marksmanship contests everywhere, in Germany, France, Italy, America, etc., and was the invariable winner of first prizes. Only in Russia did he lose the coveted honor, and this was due to a chicanery on the part of the sponsors of the contest.

Crack Shot

Jealous of Murata's skill, the sponsors gave Murata a rifle whose barrel was somewhat twisted, and feigned ignorance. The first shot missed the mark. Curious, he looked into the barrel and found a trace of a twist near the end. He made the necessary adjustment in aiming. The second shot told, so did the other eight. General Murata's skill left the Russians in round-eyed wonder.

General Murata passed away on February 9, 1921, exactly 22 years ago. He will go down as one of the prominent figures in the history of the development of the Japanese Army's rifles.

ART AND LIFE

Sakura: Its History

By Dr. MANABU MIYOSHI

Now that the season of the sakura, or cherry, has begun in Tokyo, the hearts and minds of the people have turned to this unique and beautiful flower of Japan, best admired among all the floral beauties and so symbolic of the spirit of the race.

The Japanese are fond of referring to their country as the Land of the Sakura. No other country has as many species and varieties of the cherry, particularly the flower-bearing kind, as Japan. Besides having a large variety of sakura trees growing wild in the mountains and forests, the Japanese people have from ancient times taken great pains to cultivate garden varieties.

These garden varieties are now found on the roadside, in public gardens, in the compounds of Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples, in fact, in every nook and corner of the land.

Floral Beauiy

The Japanese sakura is valued because of the super excellence of its floral beauty. But the plant has also practical uses. It is used widely as lumber, especially in making such things as furniture. The beautiful bark of the tree is also used for many purposes. Even the flowers and leaves are preserved in salt and used in various confections and beverages.

Of the numerous kinds of sakura found in the land, the most common is the Yamazakura which is a mountain species that grows in the woodlands throughout the country. Since the sakura flowers bloom in the spring, the season best suited for excursions to the countryside, it is natural that the sakura has become one of the most popular flowers in Japan.

The site of the Imperial Court and Palaces in olden days was invariably within the limits of the district known as the Kinai district, that is, the area embracing Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, and their environs. This district had innumerable Yamazakura trees.

In this species the color of the young foliage is not uniform, in some trees it is reddish brown, while in others it is light brown, and in still others yellowish green. These leaves mingle with and present a striking contrast to the pure white or the light pink of the flowers.

Double Flowers

At a later period there appeared the Nara-no-yaezakura with double flowers. This kind is supposed to have already been in existence by the Nara period (710-794). An ancient chronicle contains a record in which mention is made of a religious ceremony at Todai-ji in Nara in 1195 when the Yaezakura tree in the garden of the Kofuku-ji temple was in full bloom.

When the Imperial Palace was established in Kyoto in 794 A.D. many stately mansions of courtiers and nobles were also built in that city. In many of the gardens of these mansions were planted choice sakura trees.

Then in the reign of the Emperor Kameyama (1259-1274), many sakura trees were brought from Mt. Yoshino by order of the Emperor, and planted on the Arashiyama hill in the neighborhood of Kyoto. In time, this Arashiyama hill became famous as a sakura center, attracting annually a large number of visitors during the flowering season.

Hideyoshi's Flower Party

In 1594 Toyotomi-Hideyoshi, who subdued the warring feudal barons and gave Japan a unified government, held a flower viewing party at Mt. Yoshino, to which were invited many warlords, generals and captains, as well as men of letters. Together they spent several days enjoying the beautiful blossoms in the surrounding woodlands. This event made Mt. Yoshino a famous sakura resort.

In the Yedo period (1600-1867), when Yedo became the center of culture and civilization, there gradually appeared with the progress and advancement of botanical and horticultural researches, many garden varieties of the Sato-sakura.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Japanese Town Birds

By PRINCE NOBUSUKE TAKATSUKASA

Broadly speaking, birds found in the urban districts of Japan may be divided into three—residents, summer visitants and winter visitants.

First and foremost on the list of urban residents stands the sparrow. Sparrows are found even in the business quarters and the factory area, where very few trees are planted. They even build their nests on the walls of buildings and on the roofs of warehouses.

In and around Tokyo they make their nests from March to September, between the tiles of a dwelling-house, in the crevices of a stone wall, or in a hollow tree. They lay from four to eight eggs which are bluish grey spotted with brown.

Grey Starling

Another common resident is the grey starling (mukudori). One often sees this bird on the lawn of a garden or a park, seeking insects and worms in the ground. One may also notice a flock making a noise in a large tree, ready to roost.

The grey starling is a little larger than its European cousin. Its body is dark grey, the head is white, and the bill and legs orange red. It calls "kyurr, kyurr," but when alarmed emits a sharp squawk. It flies in a straight line and is often seen flying in a colony. It builds its nest in a hollow tree, or in a hole in a stone wall, or sometimes in the eaves trough. Three or four greenish blue eggs are laid from March to July.

Great Tit

Then there is the Japanese great tit (parus major minor). A little smaller than the sparrow, it is a lovable bird. In shape and color, it is very like the great tit or the bull tit of Europe, the only difference being that the abdomen is greenish white, instead of yellow. Its head is glossy bluish black.

The underparts, from the throat to the tail, are streaked with glossy bluish black, the cheeks patched with white, the back is grey, and the nape partly yellowish. One often sees this bird flit from branch to branch in pairs or in a small company in Japanese gardens.

Its call sounds like "tu-tu, joock-joock." In spring it often twitters "ti-ti-pee, ti-ti-pee." Its nesting season is April, when it builds its nest of moss and feathers in a hollow tree or in a crevice of a stone wall. It lays from seven to twelve eggs which are white with brown spots..

Eastern Wagtail

Among birds found near springs, ponds, moats and rivers are the Eastern grey wagtail, the Japanese kingfisher, the mandarn duck, and the Japanese little grebe.

The Eastern grey wagtail is grey in the upper parts and yellow in the underparts. It has a white throat which turns black in summer. It is about the size of a sparrow, and is a slim shapely bird. It has a habit of hopping about on the water's edge, wagging its tail up and down. It calls "ti-tin, ti-tin, ti-tin" when flying.

Kingfisher

The kingfisher closely resembles the European kingfisher, except that it is a little smaller. It has a huge head, an extremely short tail and a long bill. The nape is dark greenish blue with scale-shaped patches of bright blue; the rump is ultramarine and is particularly noticeable when the bird is on the wing; the throat is white and the breast and abdomen bright brown.

This bird flies straight and swift. It utters a sharp, "pee-tu-wee." It habitually perches on a rock, a post on the water's edge, or on a branch of a tree jutting out over the water, and the moment it espies its prey it swoops down on it.

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REVISED BANK LAW WILL AID INDUSTRY

Commercial Central Bank Enabled to Extend Greater Aid To Traders, Manufacturers

The revisions introduced into the Commercial and Industrial Central Bank's Law with the approval of the Diet in its recent session are welcomed by the economic world of Japan Proper as the technical difficulties relative to the extension of financial assistance by the bank to traders and manufacturers in the districts under its jurisdiction have been practically removed as a result of the revisions, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

The Commercial and Industrial Bank, as observable from its name has been brought into being in order to meet the demands for business funds by merchants and manufacturers belonging to different commercial and industrial associations. In order to raise the funds required for its activities, the Commercial and Industrial Central Bank is authorized to issue Commercial and Industrial bonds. Due to the rapid increase in the number of the commercial and industrial associations in different parts of the country, the maximum capacity of the bank to expend financial aids was almost reached prior to the convocation of the recent session of the Diet.

Demands Increasing

Meanwhile, the demands for financial aids by different commercial and industrial associations as well as by other commercial and industrial organizations, which have been established for the control and coordination of different lines of industry and commerce in the country, are steadily increasing. And it was obvious that under the existing system, the Commercial and Industrial Central Bank could not meet their demands. Hence, the present revisions. By virtue of the revisions, the capital of the bank has been substantially increased as stated below:

1. The capital of the bank has been increased by ¥14,000,000, of which ¥10,000,000 is to be supplied by the Government and the remaining ¥4,000,000 by the commercial and industrial associations in the country. The investment by these associations is to be completed in 10 years beginning the fiscal year 1943-44.

2. The field of activities of the Commercial and Industrial Central Bank has been enlarged as a result of the present revisions. As stated above, the bank, under the new system, is authorized and required, to extend financial aids to different commercial and industrial organizations established in order to meet the major changes in the economic world of Japan since the outbreak of the present war.

Field Was Limited

Under the old system, the Commercial and Industrial Central Bank was not authorized to extend loans to any business organizations which do not belong to one of the commercial or industrial associations under the control of the bank. It is obvious that the bank, in order to accelerate the economic activities of the country, must extend financial aids to those business organizations as well as to the members of the commercial or industrial associations under its control.

Under the new system, the bank is in a position to extend the required financial aids to all the traders and manufacturers with certain qualifications, no matter whether or not they belong to one of the commercial or industrial associations under the bank's control. It goes without saying that the central bank is in a position to extend necessary financial help to various juridical persons which, upto their registration as such, were one of the commercial or industrial associations under the jurisdiction of the bank, provided they come under one of the following:

1. A juridical person formed by all or some of the members of one of the associations belonging to the bank.
2. A juridical person formed by all or some of the members of one of the associations belonging to the bank, besides the new parties that have succeeded in the business of the association.
3. Any juridical person of a similar nature as stated in 1 and 2.

Sweden Makes New Fuel

STOCKHOLM.—Bricks made from cellulose and lignite are now being manufactured in Gaevle. These new fuel bricks are expected to cover about 10 percent of the fuel requirements of 35,000 Swedish motor-cars run by wood-gas generators. Tests made with the new bricks have proved successful and they have been introduced in the market under the name of "Lignocell bricks."

Compulsory Cultivation

VICHY.—French farmers have been obliged by law to plant the same amount of grain this year as in 1937-38. For every hectar cultivated less than in the stipulated years a fine of 2,000 francs will be levied.

At Central Telegraph Office

With the field of communications growing vaster and vaster as Japanese arms extend to far-flung battlefields, the place of most frantic activities is probably the Central Telegraph Office where thousands of incoming and outgoing messages are handled daily. Shown above is a "rush hour" scene.

Bourse Issue Maintained Firm Tone Even in Times of Severe Depression

After 1923 Earthquake Ware Opened Higher Than Its Pre-Calamity High Contrary to General Anticipation

Undeniably the mirror of the domestic and international situation of our country as, well as of its economic and financial strength, it is natural that the bourse issue of the Tokyo Stock Exchange should have gone through a long series of vicissitudes according to the kaleidoscopical transformation of our social conditions during the past three score years.

Reviewing the development of the Tokyo Stock Exchange side by side with the price movement of its bourse issue, Kohei Tokuda, chairman of the Tokyo Stock Brokers' Association, observes as follows:

"What deserves special mention in connection with the price movement of general stocks on the Tokyo Stock Exchange is the financial setback caused by the great earthquake of September, 1923. With our financial circles temporarily driven to a considerable state of confusion consequent upon this calamity, there were no remedial measures available for the restoration of the Tokyo Stock Exchange machinery and the resurrection of the stock brokers, practically every house of the stockers having been completely reduced to ashes. Neither were there any means for resuming the transactions in stocks during the two months following the occurence of the earthquake.

Restoration Speeded

"With their vigor simultaneously redoubled befitting the occasion, the entire body of stock brokers and those connected with the Tokyo Stock Exchange did their best to hasten the restoration of the exchange machinery and the resumption of its business until they succeeded in resuming the transactions in general stocks in November, 1923 in their temporary quarters in the Chugai Syogyo Shimpo, a financial daily recently renamed the Nippon Sangyo.

"In view of the tremendous damage wrought our economic and industrial facilities by the earthquake it was generally anticipated that a considerable loss of prices would be suffered by the popular wares to be handled on the reopened Tokyo Stock Exchange. But the reverse was the case. The bourse issue opened at a higher level than its highest price in August or a month preceding the great earthquake. To be more explicit, the opening price of the bourse issue stood at ¥130.00.

"In June, 1924, the Tokyo Exchange inaugurated a short-term section so as to facilitate transactions in delivery of the bourse issue, new, and other prime issues. About this time the price of the bourse issue, new, ranged from ¥82.50 to ¥92.40 against its paid-up value of ¥12.50 per share.

Singularly Resistant

"In the spring of 1927 there occurred a financial disturbance originating in the catastrophe of the earthquake in 1923. But the bourse issue, new, was singularly resistant by reason of its previous decline in anticipation of this disturbance in financial circles. As a matter of fact, the bourse issue price no longer ended to weaken: it was quoted at ¥127.90 at its heaviest ebb. Meanwhile it rallied to the ¥180.00 mark in a year or so.

"Following the formation of a new Cabinet by Yuko Hamaguchi in 1929, the Government removed the embargo on gold and retrenched State disbursements. This positive step of the new Cabinet in its financial policy had a far-reaching effect on the business and industrial circles in the country, and it is but natural that there should have developed a prolonged depression of business. Reflecting this gloomy atmosphere pervading the country, the bourse issue, new, continued to tread a downward path till it struck the bottom price of ¥82.60 in June, 1930.

Depressing Effects

"In September, 1931, the Manchurian Incident broke out, and shortly afterwards arrived the news of the abolition of the gold standard by Britain. There is no need of describing the depressing effects brought about by this on the price movement of the bourse issue and other stocks.

"In December, 1931, the Hamaguchi Cabinet was succeeded by a new Cabinet headed by Tsuyoshi Inukai. The birth of this Cabinet had the instantaneous effect of stirring up the stock market, for it was the policy of the new Cabinet to launch a positive campaign for the encouragement of industries in accordance with the platform of the political party under the leadership of the premier. The various stock exchanges displayed wild excitement for many successive days following the formation of his cabinet as the bull camp made a daily rush on the stock market.

New High Hit

"With the inflation policy carried out by the Inukai Cabinet and taken over by the following Cabinet, the bourse issue, new, went on jumping up till it hit a new high of ¥229.00 against its paid-up value of ¥37.50 in January, 1933. This is the record high hit by the bourse issue in all its history which came to an end with the cessation of transactions of the bourse issues of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the Osaka Stock Exchange in March of this year in accordance with the measures introduced by the present Cabinet so as to conform with the State policy of eliminating in this emergency era speculative deals peculiar to the bourse issues.

"Recollecting the eventful past of the bourse issues and the rough seas they have traversed during the past three score years, I cannot overlook the memorable termination of their transactions on the stock market without a sense of affection for these time-honored issues. I nevertheless wish to emphasize that the parties concerned with the transactions of general stocks are determined to cooperate with the authorities in their daily routine of stock transactions in recognition of the emergency era."

SILKS IN YOKOHAMA SEE GOOD BUSINESS

Demand Is Enlivened by Raising Of Official Prices for Cocoons, Silkworm Eggs

Special to the Nippon Times

YOKOHOMA, April 6.—The demand for raw silk was enlivened last week by the raising of the standard prices for cocoons and raw silk as decided at the meeting of the Raw Silk Committee held on March 30; and the prices went up generally, bringing about a completely new aspect to the market situation. Good business passed daily at prices steadily advancing by ¥10 to ¥15, and at the weekend, white 20/22 deniers, grade D closed at ¥1,745 and yellow 20/22 deniers, grade D at ¥1,690, surpassing again the maximum control prices. For the week, export test silk thus advanced about ¥100 over the last.

Better prices were paid for export test silk offered along with home use test silk than for the former alone, and taking advantage of it, forwards were offered by reelers, who were again in a paying position, for nearby delivery, resulting in moderate business.

On March 29 the futures market for raw silk business was put an end to, one month earlier than at first arranged, after a history of 50 years as an international standard market for raw silk futures. The earlier closing of the market was possible since the outstanding transactions for March and April delivery totalling 744 bales had been privately settled by compromise at the maximum control price of ¥15.99.

Standard Prices Fixed

At the 6th meeting of the Raw Silk Committee held on March 30 at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister, the draft standard prices for silkworm eggs, cocoons, and raw silk for the silk year 1943-1944 were considered and approved without amendment. These prices are generally higher than those fixed for the current silk year. For cocoons, the new standard buying price is ¥10.50 per kan as against ¥8.60 as at present, and the establishment of this new price has disposed of a question of utmost interest among national sericulturists. This is also expected to provide a means for insuring the production of the planned quantity of cocoons for the next silk year.

But the new standard selling price of cocoons has been fixed by the Japan Raw Silk Control Company at only ¥9.80 per kan in order to prevent as far as possible a rise in prices of the manufactures, the difference of ¥0.70 between the buying and selling prices being covered by a compensation from the Cocoon Price Stabilization Fund. For the same reason, the standard buying and selling prices of raw silk were brought up no more than ¥100 per 10 kan, or to only ¥858 and ¥1,000 respectively, and the standard selling price of raw silk intended for use in the manufacture of certain varieties of fabrics of more than ¥15 per piece in value, as specified officially as exempted from the Commodity Tax, and also of the raw silk for use in those of less than ¥15 per piece in value, which have to be maintained at the existing prices, will be unchanged from the present standard figure, or ¥900 per 10 kan. The meeting also decided on the standard buying and selling prices of short silk fiber.

No Maximum Control Prices

In connection with the fixing of raw silk prices for the next silk year as above, it is understood that there will be no longer any maximum control prices set for export test silk; for from next silk year the present free sales system of the silk will not be permitted.

Another decision adopted at the same meeting was of the sale of raw silk held by the Government, which will be disposed of accordingly to the Japan Raw Silk Control Company to an extent not exceeding 35,000 bales whenever it is necessary to regulate by it the balance between supply and demand.

The raising of cocoon prices, it is hoped, will spur silk-raisers to exert effort for the production of cocoons for this year up to the fixed amount of 63,000,000 kan; for the increase in the proceeds of sales of cocoons will bring about a considerable improvement in their financial position.

Movement Inaugurated

Taking the occasion of the large-scale cocoon price raising, a movement is being inaugurated for permeating thoroughly among national silk raisers the purport of insuring absolutely the production of 63,000,000 kan of cocoons for this year as planned. As an initiative step, it was decided at a meeting of the presidents of the prefectural silk raisers' federations, held in Tokyo on April 1, to hold conferences among officials and people concerned in certain 26 prefectures throughout Japan, commencing April 7.

In the above-mentioned movement, the guiding principle is said to be improvement in silkworm eggs, enhancement in the efficiency of mulberry cultivation, and careful selection of the best places for silk raising, without increasing in any way the existing acreage of mulberry plantations. On this principle, silkworms producing cocoons that yield the maximum quantity of silk will be reared hereafter.

Twenty Years of Thailand Economy

Constitutional Revolution of 1932 Aimed at Liberation of Country From Economic Domination Exercised by British

The constitutional revolution carried out in June, 1932, in Thailand had for its political aim the overthrow of autocratic despotism and the establishment of constitutional government, continues Takeo Miyahara of the Mitsui's Thailand Institute. But materially it was for the purpose of liberating the country from the economic fetters under which it had been laboring as a virtual colony of Western Powers. The ardor with which the Thai people set about the establishment of Thailand economy for the Thailanders could clearly be seen from the platform set up by the revolutionary government, whose intentions toward that end began to take concrete shape as its foundation grew more and more solid as time went on through the enforcement of various measures including a reduction in foreign advisers, rewriting of contracts for cutting teak forests, tariff reform and so on.

At the same time, unusually great efforts were exercised for the development of productive industries of various description with a view to establishing autarchial economy. The outbreak of the present European war not only gave further impetus to these efforts on account of the difficulty in importing the necessaries of life for which the country had been entirely dependent on Western Powers, but caused the flood-tide of nationalism to flow with overwhelming force throughout the country that such an objective could only be attained by virtue of the ardent love of the fatherland, which finally culminated in the oppression over the overseas Chinese in the country and attempts at restriction on the inflow of foreign currency.

The Government had been doing its best to carry its plan along these lines into practise one by one, when the war of Greater East Asia broke out.

It is quite clear from the field of British investments that the economic policy of Britain toward Thailand was by no means intended for the industrial development of the country but to subjugate it in its undeveloped state. The last twenty years of the economy of Thailand has been characterised by the completion of aggressions by British capitalism and the extension of economic influence of the Chinese throughout the country.

Confronted With Crisis

It was but natural that such a fragile economic structure should have been subjected to serious difficulties on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In the first place, Thailand used to export the major portion of its staple products, rice, tin, rubber and teak, to the British Empire and to import in return almost all the necessaries of life, including dry goods, processed foodstuffs, utensils, machinery and the like from Western countries. The suspension of trade with Western countries on its declaration of war on Britain and America, however, gave rise to the problem how to dispose of its exports and how to obtain all the articles for which it had been previously dependent on oversea markets.

In the second place, the main part of the national finance of Thailand was maintained by customs-duty and taxation on teak, tin, and other special products, but due to the suspension of foreign trade the revenue through customs-duty was stopped and most of the enterprise rights became extinct with the declaration of war on America and Britain. Moreover, in the line of annual expenditure, a great increase in disbursements was anticipated as a natural result of the country's entry into war, and thus the Thailand finance was confronted with the most serious situation ever known in history.

Vigorous Steps Taken

In order to cope with the shortage of commodities since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, however, the Government has recently inaugurated the Department of Industries under whose control all productive industries in the country have been placed and strenuous efforts are being exerted both by the Government and people in close collaboration for industrial development in the face of difficulties in importing materials necessary for the construction of new factories. It is a matter for congratulation that the country, as a result, has been making steady headway toward the establishment of autarchy through the successful recasting of its foreign trade into one adapted to East Asia and the life of the people, which was once placed in an uneasy position due to the sudden suspension of trade with Western Countries, is now fast being stabilized thanks to the wise measures taken by the Government to place the country's trade exclusively on an East Asiatic basis.

In the meantime, the Thai Government concluded, in addition to military agreements, an economic agreement with our country as a manifestation of its sincere desire to cooperate with us in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia with a view to overcoming its financial crisis.

Resolve Expressed

It is only a matter of course, in view of the inherent meaning of the present war, that the Thailand Government, on the outbreak of hostilities, lost no time in clarifying its determination to participate in the work of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in hearty cooperation with Japan, but Japan on its part should spare no efforts in all ways possible to assist Thailand, which, lifting itself out of its former dependence on Western Powers, is making painstaking efforts, despite all hardships and difficulties in its path, to reconstruct itself as a useful and powerful member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

BULL CAMP FINDS INCENTIVE LACKING

Price Movement Rather Easy; Among Spots N. China Industrial Up

In the absence of stimulating factors to warrant the continued activity of the bull camp, prices went a shade loose on the three sections of the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday, and there naturally developed a softening trend in tobacco, shipping and heavy industrials.

In the long-term section, for instance, Manchou Tobacco slipped ¥1.40, Toa Tobacco ¥1.00, N. Y. K. ¥0.80, Toyo Ball Bearing ¥1.20, and Hitachi Machine Tools ¥0.90.

A similar phenomenon prevailed in the short-term section, for N.Y.K., new and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial eased ¥0.90 and ¥0.60 respectively.

The spot market was comparatively irregular. North China Industrial stepped up ¥1.70 and Tokyo Shearing ¥1.00, while Jugo Bank and Tokuyama Soda reactionally slipped ¥1.50 and ¥1.30 respectively.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Apr.	May	June
Kanebo Spinning (50)	—	—	121.1
Nisshin Spinning (50)	—	—	84.0
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	—	72.0	72.3
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	—	103.5	102.5
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	76.4	67.0	66.5
Showa Elec Ind (50)	84.2	83.5	83.9
Japan Nitrogen (50)	72.1	—	71.2
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.6	89.3	89.4
O. S. K. (50)	79.9	80.4	81.1
Nissan Steamship (50)	66.1	—	—
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	86.1	84.9	85.6
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.0	66.6	66.8
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	111.6	112.5	110.9
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	143.4	141.8	141.6
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.1	—	—
Japan Beer (50)	97.5	—	—
Asahi Glass (50)	93.9	92.9	91.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.5	102.6	102.1
Manchou Tobacco (50)	94.7	94.2	94.9

(—Delivery—: Apr., May, June)

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
N. Y. K., new	73.5	6.5	5.8	75.9
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	92.6	2.6	2.2	92.2
Kanebo Spin. new	72.9	2.9	2.6	72.6
Teikoku Rayon, new	69.5	9.7	9.4	69.5
Hitachi Mach Tools	90.0	90.0	89.7	89.7
Japan Steel Tube	—	68.3	8.0	68.3
Japan Oil	—	73.5	3.1	73.4
S. M. R.	—	75.0	5.0	—
N. Y. K., old	90.0	90.0	89.7	89.7
Hokkaido Coal	73.0	3.3	3.0	—
Kanebo Spin. old	126.3	6.3	6.3	—
Toyo Rayon, new	56.2	6.2	5.3	—
Kokura Iron Works	54.5	4.5	4.4	—
Japan Beer, new	45.6	5.6	5.4	45.4
Japan Sugar, new	65.2	5.2	5.2	—
Ensuiko Sugar	63.8	3.8	3.8	—
Japan Mining	61.7	1.7	1.5	61.6
Manchou Heavy Ind.	61.8	1.9	1.9	61.9

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.90	— 0.90
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. (short-term)	92.20	— 0.60
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	72.60	— 0.60
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY GROWS IN SHANGHAI

Production to Start at C. China Salt Industry Concern's New Plant at Shanghai

The chemical industries in and around Shanghai, subsequent to the outbreak of the China Affair, were featured by a minor-scale production, during 1940, of hydrochloric acid, bleaching powder, caustic soda, lake colors and so forth. The following year, 1941, saw the establishment of 15 new factories in addition to the existing ones.

In view, however, of the uneven deliveries of raw materials locally, these factories had to depend on the raw materials shipped from Japan. But the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia impelled those connected with these industries to expedite the deliveries of locally obtainable raw materials so as to meet domestic demands independent of supplies from Japan. It is from this point of view that the Central China Salt Industrial Company worked out a concrete schedule for the creation of an autarchy in salt supplies, side by side with the business it has newly taken up in the form of the soda producing industries reports a Nippon Sangyo correspondent from Shanghai.

It will be remembered that the Central China Salt Industrial Company was founded in 1939 with a capital of ¥5,000,000, jointly invested in by Japanese and Chinese enterprisers, and that this company is now planning to realize a marked increase in the production of salt in the vicinity of Haichow and Chushan Islands with the ultimate object of achieving self-sufficiency in the salt required by the chemical industries in Central China.

With a complete set of machinery imported from Japan, the Central China Salt Industrial Company is now building a new factory in Shanghai which will commence operation before long. It is expected that the chemical products turned out in this factory will be marketed toward the end of this year or early next year.

It is learned that the factory will bend its efforts for the production of caustic soda, liquid chlorine, synthetic hydrochloric acid and bleaching powder, and that salt obtainable in Haichow will be substantially utilized for this purpose. The steady growth of the chemical industries in Central China will play a signal role in the replenishment of chemical supplies in this part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Bill Clearings

April 6
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	265,796	137,350
Balance	52,119	31,162

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1943

Simon Bolivar vs. Franklin Roosevelt

I

In November, 1903, the Panama Revolution was engineered under direct personal instructions of President Theodore Roosevelt and his Secretary of State John Hay against the Republic of Colombia for the simple reason that the Colombian Government refused to cede a piece of territory now known as the Panama Canal Zone to the United States.

On November 3, 1903, the revolt began. Three days later the American Government "recognized" a provisional government set up by American initiative as the government of the new "Republic of Panama" and ten days after the outbreak of the revolution, President Roosevelt officially received Bunau-Varilla, one of the mercenary revolutionists, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the "new-born" republic to the United States. Then, fifteen days later, on November 18, Secretary Hay and the Panamanian envoy signed a treaty by which Panama was forced to grant to the United States in perpetuity a zone of land ten miles wide across the isthmus, while the latter agreed to pay the former $10,000,000 in cash and an annuity of $250,000, beginning nine years thereafter.

Thus the new Republic of Panama was granted political independence by the United States with "astonishing smoothness" and "unparalleled expedition." This cleverly prearranged "revolution" and the matchless haste of the recognition constitute a rare example of the most high-handed imperialism in the whole world. To all intents and purposes this act of "creating" the new Republic of Panama on the part of the expansionist government at Washington was international robbery of the first degree, denounced by many thoughtful persons even in the United States as indefensible both in law and in morals. Most naturally the people of Colombia burned with indignation and all other Latin American republics literally shuddered at the bare thought of that high-handed policy. And yet, to the American President, the promoter of this policy, such a criminal act was quite necessary and even desirable in the interest of "collective civilization!"

II

Today, forty years after that abominable incident took place, the American Vice-President Henry Wallace is conducting a "good-will tour" of seven Latin American countries, including Colombia, to preach the gospel of closer and more harmonious cooperation between the peoples of the United States and these Latin republics. It is a curious historical coincidence that the Bolivar Medal of Honor was awarded to the American Vice-President in Panama City a few days ago under a pre-arranged plan as the Panama Revolution of 1903 was likewise a prearranged act.

In view of the fact that the presentation of the award was fully anticipated, Mr. Wallace, in accordance with President Roosevelt's tacit, if not explicit instructions, took upon himself the task of likening the American President to Simon Bolivar, the great Liberator who was chiefly responsible for the creation of the five Latin American republics now known as Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. Incidentally, Simon Bolivar is also called the founder of the Greater Colombia which was partitioned in cold blood by the late President Theodore Roosevelt, a distant relative of the present occupant of the American White House.

Speaking on the occasion referred to above, Vice-President Wallace eulogized Simon Bolivar thereby extolling his own chief. "The freedom Bolivar so fervantly sought," declared Mr. Wallace, "can and must be the one announced by President Roosevelt when he proclaimed the four freedoms. This freedom must be universal, for there cannot be a world half free, half slave; and that is why we fight today."

It is said that Bolivar is the fountain head of the conception of hemisphere solidarity. It is understood that his "Pan-Iberian Americanism" had its origin in his fervant desire to liberate the under-privileged colonies of the old Spanish empire in America. He proposed a "perpetual confederation" of the new Latin American states by mutually recognizing the former lines of the colonial divisions as the national boundaries, and by strictly maintaining the sovereignty of each member state. His idea of Pan-American unity, therefore, can be traced to his honest, pious respect for human rights and his genuine interest in freedom, a whole and not a rationed freedom, for all his Latin American comrades. His burning Catholic faith made him fearless in the struggle for the establishment of a just social and political order in the New World.

Notwithstanding Vice-President Wallace's assertion that the freedom Bolivar so fervantly sought is identical with the freedom so eloquently expounded by President Roosevelt, one cannot but admit that the freedoms sought by these two men are poles apart. It has been pointed out on various occasions in these columns that the so-called "Four Freedoms" are essentially the undeniable manifestation of Roosevelt's international New Deal policy. In other words, these "Four Freedoms" are none other than a smoke screen to camouflage the new American imperialism under direct personal management of Roosevelt himself.

III

Simon Bolivar's conceptions of hemisphere solidarity, good neighborliness, and common defense emanated from his genuine sentiment for the real welfare of each member of the "perpetual confederation" of the Latin American nations. Bolivar was not interested in the matter of cooperation with the people of North America. He was a Latin American first, last, and all time. On the other hand, to Roosevelt these conceptions are virtually devoid of any significance unless they are associated with the idea of creating a great American empire under which all other American countries are to be made merely subservient to Uncle Sam.

The distinguished Latin American Liberator was fully convinced that the true freedom for the Spanish colonies in America was possible only by their achieving independence from Spain. He was firmly opposed to any scheme which would enable any group or nation to enslave the other. He therefore aspired to establish and maintain the sovereign rights of all the liberated countries so that each might be able to pursue its legitimate aspirations without any interference from outside. The establishment of peaceful, mutually helpful Iberian America was his ideal. He was a revolutionary democrat who had profound respect for the rights of individuals as well as nations. He would not and could not tolerate a dictated or rationed freedom. He would have been the first to oppose with all his might the imperialistic Pan-Americanism of Roosevelt and his greedy plutocrats.

IV

The new American imperialism under President Roosevelt's leadership has no real regard for the freedom of others, especially of lesser nations despite Roosevelt's repeated assertions to the contrary. His domestic New Deal has resulted in the centralization of power in the hands of a few who have lost their inalienable right to independent thinking in the presence of the "dynamic" personality of the American President. The people of the United States have already been deprived of their freedom in various fields of endeavor under the virtual dictatorship of Roosevelt. Examples to this effect are too many to be enumerated here.

Furthermore, Roosevelt's international New Deal policy is bound to bring about the centralization of power in the realm of world politics under American leadership if such a policy should be left unchecked. It is easily understandable that the "Four Freedoms" pronounced by Roosevelt are absolutely inconceivable for the small countries of the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere in the face of the powerful rugged American imperialism. When Roosevelt speaks of hemisphere solidarity, he naturally anticipates a forced if not voluntary subservience of all the semi-emasculated American republics to Uncle Sam's new empire. As a matter of fact, none of these Latin American countries excepting Argentina has any national freedom of choice as to participation or non-participation in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. One by one they have bowed to the visible as well as invisible pressures inherent in the American international New Deal. Therein lies the uncompromising difference between the freedom sought by Simon Bolivar and the freedom pronounced by the American President.

As this great Latin American Liberator was a far-sighted revolutionary democrat, so President Roosevelt is a self-centered dictatorial imperialist of the first magnitude. Despite Vice-President Wallace's tactful endeavor to identify his chief's conception of freedom with that of Simon Bolivar, the already accomplished facts and the rapidly unfolding scenes on the international horizon irrefutably attest to the incompatibility of the freedom so fervantly sought by this South American patriot and the freedom so loudly spoken about by the master of the White House at Washington. Bolivar was an arch-enemy of imperialism and Roosevelt is a matchless exponent of the new American imperialism which is seeking world domination. Mr. Wallace should know that Simon Bolivar would refuse to be listed in the same category as his chief.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

The Resurrection of Burma

(From The Hongkong News)

The remarkable progress made in Burma during the past year testifies to the ardent desire of the Burmese people to attain independence and to the wholehearted cooperation which they are extending to the Japanese authorities since the Imperial Forces drove out the British and Chungking troops who had been occupying the country. It is a record of which they may well be proud. Despite the heavy fighting which took place in Burma at the beginning of last year, resulting in widespread destruction caused in a large measure by the "scorched earth" tactics adopted by the retreating British and Chungking troops, very few traces of the hostilities are discernible today. Since the staff of the Japanese Military Administration arrived in the country to restore peace and order on March 25, and especially since the completion of the Burma campaign on June 8, when a committee of eight Burmese was appointed to prepare the establishment of a central administrative organ, rehabilitation work has been progressing at a rapid pace. Assisted by the Japanese authorities, who have been only too willing to help them in every way in the reconstruction of the country, the Burmese officials have not only succeeded in restoring peace and order, re-establishing lines of communications, re-orientation of education and culture and improving public sanitation but have also gone a long way in collaborating in the task of rebuilding cities and towns devastated by the British and Chungking forces.

In the circumstances, it is not surprising that the Japanese Government has already promised independence to Burma within this year. In the past year, Japanese officials on the spot have seen enough of Burmese initiative and ability to make them feel confident that the country can be governed by the Burmese themselves. Therefore, without further ado Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo announced recently that full independence would be bestowed on the Burmese before the end of the year. It is a promise which holds out unlimited possibilities for the country and its people. It is a promise made in good faith by one Asiatic nation to another. It is a promise of hope which when fulfilled will take Japan a step further in her mission of establishing a new order in East Asia.

This promise shows up in strong contrast the basic policies of the Japanese and British Governments. In the years during which they controlled Burma, the British discouraged all attempts of Burmese patriots to achieve independence. In fact, the former Premier, U Saw, who went to London to gain the ear of Whitehall, was put in prison by the British just because he was too ardent in his efforts. On the other hand, the Japanese have been in control for only a year, and already they have promised the country its complete freedom.

Burma is an important link in the Greater East Asia plan. Because of its strategic position, it is also of great importance to the anti-Axis camp, and any counter-attack against Japan will in all probability have its origin here. Enemy attempts to harass the Japanese Forces deployed on the Indo-Burmese frontier may cause inconvenience, and perhaps sufferings, to the Burmese people, but they can rest assured that the Imperial Forces are ready to deal with all these attempts and that full independence will be theirs before the year's end with all the possibilities that freedom bestows.

Myth of the Second Front

(From The Shanghai Times)

That Britain and the United States might be prompted to open conversations with the Soviet Union for clarification of their respective relations and war aims as a result of the Standley incident would seem to indicate the seriousness of the strained relations between London and Washington on the one hand and Moscow on the other. It is noteworthy that the initiative for opening the proposed conversations lies with London and Washington and not with Moscow.

Rear-Admiral William Harrison Standley, American Ambassador to Moscow, had openly accused Moscow of hushing up news of American aid to the Soviets. Whatever the quantity is of such American aid that has found its way to the Soviet Union is immaterial—at least we do not profess to know—but we are reminded of Premier Josef Stalin's clear-cut statement on February 23, the 25th anniversary of the Red Army, that the Soviet Union was carrying the burden of war alone as a second front was non-existent. Thus, in only so many words, Premier Stalin had accused Britain and the United States of perfidy and insincerity.

At best the battle in North Africa is a poor substitute for the proposed second front in western Europe. It might be thought that London and Washington are willing or unwilling to open a second front in Europe; but realistically posed, it may be asked whether they are equal to such an arduous task. Yet willingness or unwillingness should have no place in the Anglo-American war plans, since they have all along considered the Soviet Union as their ally. At any rate, it is in their willingness or unwillingness to open a second front in Europe that the true test of their sincerity towards the Soviet Union is to be found. This is not the time for London and Washington to talk over their war aims with Moscow, unless—which we suspect—they prefer to leave their war aims as ambiguous as could be.

In this connection it is noteworthy that London and Washington have been indifferent towards the Soviet-Polish controversy on the question of Polish frontiers. The refugee Polish government's demand for restoration of Poland's frontiers to the status quo of 1939 has been rejected by Moscow. Moscow is reported to have demanded the inclusion of the Baltic states in the Soviet Union, and she may possibly demand Hangoe and Petsamo, the last being an ideal submarine base for whoever may possess it. We are inclined not to think that London and Washington are being "indifferent" toward the Soviet-Polish controversy. Rather London and Washington choose to make their stand as ambiguous as possible. They are non-committal, for to be frank and open on the Soviet-Polish controversy would be impolitic at this juncture, as it might create misunderstanding in Moscow. They know too well that unless they are prepared to open a second front in Europe, they might just as well say nothing so as to let the Soviet Union continue bearing the brunt of the war. To set themselves up as arbiters in the Soviet-Polish controversy at this juncture would immediately produce the contrary results.

It will not be long, however, before the official attitude of London and Washington will be put to a crucial test. A United States report from Moscow stated yesterday that growing anxiety is felt in Moscow that the Red armies might be compelled to bear the brunt of fighting on land this summer as a result of large-scale German offensive operations in the Ukraine and Donetz basins. With sober realism Premier Stalin declared on February 23 that "the enemy is far from defeated." But he did not say that the Soviet Union would invoke the aid of the Roosevelts and the Churchills, since the myth of the second front in Europe has been exploded.

Mopping Up the Rear

(From the Sin Shun Pao. Translated by The Shanghai Times)

During the present decisive year of the Greater East Asia War any propaganda on the part of Chungking regarding the launching of counter-attacks will evidently be nothing more than paper gossip. A study of the latest public opinion in Chungking tells us that Chungking circles have also shown their dissatisfaction at the insufficient American aid. Such dissatisfaction on the part of Chungking speaks eloquently of the impossibility of the launching of counter-attacks. Moreover, the internal friction going on in Chungking is also an important reason for the gloomy future of resistance.

We know that the mopping-up operations at present being carried out in the rear are chiefly aimed at smashing the fighting strength of Chungking. The rear of Greater East Asia will be rendered safe only when the fighting strength of Chungking has been completely annihilated.

Fruits of Wisdom

Mirth should be the embroidery of conversation, not the web; and with the ornament of the mind, not the furniture.

• • •

A panic is the stampede of our self-possession.—Rivarol.

The Failure of a Mission

ETERNAL CONFLICT OVERSHADOWS YANKEE, BRITISH IMPERIALISMS

John Bull's Hands Are Tied as America's Influence Rises and Britain's Declines

By KAZAN KAYAHARA
(From the Naikan)

Part II

The trend of British decline replaced by the rise in American influence, has not, necessarily, been instigated since the outbreak of the current World War. During the post-war days Britain's position in Asia, politically as well as economically, was defensive, that of America offensive, a factor which tended to gather momentum, and intensify with the outburst of the war. The British themselves were well aware of this tendency.

With America's rapid rise, the upper and the managerial classes of Britain desisted from their former tendency of openly deriding the cheap vauntings of America's nouveau riche. When Mrs. Roosevelt visited London, the British cleverly accorded her a welcome worthy of a queen. There is, however, no change in their old, deeply-ingrained sentiment. The only outward change is that the British are now forced to restrain themselves and condescend to American arrogance, for their country's very existence depends upon the latter's aid and benevolence.

The traditional British antipathy, distrust, and defiance of America, however, are apt to crop up in a moment of the former's inadvertence. This was manifest the other day when the American forces landed at Morocco and Algeria, among whose contingents were included some of the American soldiers who had been stationed in England. According to a Stockholm dispatch, England was more than pleased with the landing of the American contingents in North Africa. Her move was not only to attain advantageous strategic results through her ally but to reduce the number of the American troops stationed in Britain. Because the Americans in England were highly paid and loose in discipline, their conducts evoked severe displeasure and anxiety among the British soldiers and the public in general. Although their worries on that score were not entirely gone, yet were greatly lessened from the sheer fact that a large number of the American soldiers had been diminished.

Who Is Imperialistic?

Further, according to a Zurich report, when Wendell Willkie—the defeated Republican candidate for President, who was later inveigled by Roosevelt to act as special envoy to the Soviet Union and Chungking—and his colleagues attacked England on her imperialism, the Daily Mail accepted the challenge, retorting that it was Yankee imperialism which had aspired to replace English imperialism, that the Yankees themselves were being exploited by a powerful clique, the Jewish organization.

Why is it then, that, despite propaganda extolling the Anglo-American relationships as being so intimate and united in mutual interests that it defies quarrels and rupture, such mud-slinging should take place between them from time to time? It may appear singularly odd to witness such scenes of mutual animosity in face of their much flaunted intimacy. It is, however, but the occasional outburst of their traditional, deep-rooted antipathy.

The fact that these two nations have temporarily united today was unquestionably motivated from the conveniences and the needs of the times. It is needless to say that irregardless of the consequence of the current World War there will yet ensue between them an aggravated and indestructible antagonism. In other words, the existence of the so-called alliance between the two countries is nothing more than the result of circumstances which have inevitably forced them together. The true status of their relationship today is but a temporary armistice.

Despite this situation, the idealists and optimists, found among the British journalists and politicians, deny this fact. They say that because America has originally broken away from England, denouncing British imperialism, that because she has been reared under an anti-imperialistic tradition, it is unthinkable that she harbors an ambition to dominate the world in place of Britain. America's occasional criticism of British imperialism is no more than a habitual expression of her traditional anti-imperialism. Such derogatory comments, therefore, they believe, originating from wrong premises and discouraging Anglo-American cordiality and alliance, must forthwith be rejected.

Conflict Is Deeply Rooted

However that may be, the conflict existing between these two imperialisms is most clearly verified by historical facts, and for citing these historical facts, we need go no further back than the end of the previous century. American imperialism first manifested itself during the American-Spanish War and subsequently, the first World War. During this period, America came into possession of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, and virtually placed the Central and South America's under her sphere of influence, factors which greatly aggravated Anglo-American relationships.

In this connection, the late Secretary of State, John Hay, wrote about the Anglo-American controversy, and the hatred borne by the Americans for the English. He further stated that "the American press and politicians entertain a vehement hatred of the British. For that which we have done in China toward protecting our own interests there, they castigate us, as though we had acted under England's direction to serve Britain's purpose. I receive many letters every morning, accusing me of lacking ability. Others condemn me as having acted toward Russia on Britain's behalf. What I really did was to obtain from England her concessions without our paying indemnity. And yet the hysterical would call me un-American because I refused to open my mouth."

At the time of the Venezuelan boundary controversy in 1895, Secretary of State Olney under the Cleveland Administration declared that British action in Venezuela, in furtherance of her political or territorial ambition, was wholly against the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and further that, since 3,000 miles of ocean separate the Americas from Europe, any European nation aspiring politically to affiliate with any American country would find it not only unnatural but also impractical.

The controversy between America and Britain over the oil problems in the Near East began when American capital invaded that sector where British influence was long predominant. During and following the first World War when the Standard Oil interests of America clashed with a Turkish oil concern, controlled by British capital, over oil wells in Mesopotamia, the present Iraq, it was the American Government which backed up the Standard Oil claims on the pretext of an open door policy.

Oil Disputes

Apropos of this, we recall the Lausanne Conference at Switzerland, where an arbitration was sought twice by American and British representatives over the question of oil disputes in the Near East, the first meeting lasting from November, 1922, to February, 1923, the second from April to July of the same year. At the second arbitrary meeting, it was Joseph C. Grew, the former American Ambassador to Tokyo, who, as the spokesman on behalf of American imperialism, informally attacked British imperialism.

The clashing of these two imperialisms is duly preserved in historical records, and there is no question but that similar conflicts will continue in the future. America's moves thus far are indicative of the manner and destination of her imperialism. The leasing of British islands in the western Atlantic for a period of 99 years, the expansion of her world-wide influence, are representative of her political, economic, and territorial ambitions in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the other British possessions and interests in Africa and the Near East. And singular is the fact that none of these advances have made any inroad into those nations which have upheld British imperialism. In face of these incontrovertible facts it is not hard to surmise the development of their future relationships. Today, it is more than clear that America desires to substitute her Yankee imperialism for that of Britain, and so long as she is unable to attain her objectives, America cannot and will not maintain true, friendly relationships with England.

(End)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By Mahatma Gandhi

God, save the people:

Grant that the rulers guard this land with Justice:

Grant that beast and holy man be not oppressed:

Grant to this and all thy peoples
True happiness today.

• • •

The Wise thus reckon:
Soul is a warrior:
Body is his chariot,
Reason is the charioteer,
Intellect the reins:
The senses are his steeds,
Through grassy plains of sense-known, things they bear him:
But Soul must rule,
Acting, through mind and sense.
Who is he,
The man who passes in safety
These perilous pathways of life,
And in safety comes to his journey's end,
The exceeding bliss of God's home?
He it is,
Whose reason is like to a charioteer,
Well-skilled in his work;
And whose mind,
Like the chariot-reins,
Is held firmly under control.

• • •

Thither the sun's most ardent ray can never pierce,
Thither neither moonlight, nor starlight,
Nay, not even the lightning-flash can attain:
How then can this feeble Spark light unto him?
His they are,
These lesser lights:
He kindled them:
His whole vast world is radiant by his splendor.

• • •

Awake,
Arise,
Learn from the Wise their wisdom:
To traverse this pathway of life—
Thus they, the Sages, declare—
Is as hard as to walk on the edge of a razor.